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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8 1903

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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the mosactive and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Farm Hints for August. CLEARING HEADLANDS AND FENCE COR-

NERS. August is bush month. After the hay and grain crop have been secured, all of the weeds and bushes that have grown up about the headlands of the cultivated crops, and in the corners of the fences, should be cut down and destroyed. These grow very thriftily if let alone, and soon become unsightly, and if allowed to stand are a mark

Besides, the weeds, if allowed to stand, will ripen their seeds to be scattered broadcast over the adjacent fields. The writer has seen fields where there would be a belt of these weeds and bushes extending for some distance from the fence, inward, occupying good land that should be devoted to a better purpose. No time should be lost in cleaning out these unsightly growths, de-

voting the space to more useful crops. STONES IN THE MOWING FIELDS.

If when seeding fields to grass, all of the small stones where they abound, were not removed or were rolled into the soil, this work should be attended to after harvest before a new crop comes up and covers them from sight. The horse-rake is pretty apt to find these obstructions and bring them to the surface, where if left they are more in the way of a mowing-machine than a larger stone—that is, more liable to do injury. A little work while they are in plain sight will put them where they can do no more mischief and add to the good appearance of the field.

WEEDS AMONG CORN AND POTATOES. After the usual work of cultivation of these crops has been completed there often will, especially on good soil, spring up a quick and rapid growth of the large kinds been principally made, the sap has gone of weeds, that if let alone will make a most disagreeable exhibit, overtopping the potanow there will not be sufficient vitality to applied directly to the strawberry bed a carrying the fertilizer. One can readily get various agricultural experiments. toes and reaching well up among the corn. that no thrifty agriculturist should neglect, in ridding the fields of these pests that are should be pulled up before going to seed and

gotten out of the way. DISPOSING OF FALLEN FRUIT.

In orchards where there is much of early fruit there will usually be more or less that will rot on the ground or otherwise go to waste. This should not be. If the apples cannot be put to a more useful purpose, then give them to the pigs. They will relish a good feed at least once a day, and they are usually fond of them.

Where the pigs are kept in pens or yards, some sort of green succulent food should be given them, as it will do them much good. In this way the inferior or wormy fruit can be disposed of to advantage, besides getting it out of the way. The writer has done much of this kind of work and has been well satisfied with the results, so can confidently recommend the practice to others.

spring interfered somewhat with their coming up uniformly and well, but after the rains commenced there was an improvement at once, and since the crop has gone forward with remarkable vigor. There is a large growth of tops and a healthy green foliage. If the blight does not set in th-re is a prospect of a good crop. For some reaon there are comparatively few bugs most localities. What is the cause would be difficult to determine, but it would seem there must have been something in the season to destroy the eggs and so prevent propagation—or can it be that they have had their day and are about disappear? This would be almost too good to believe; but certain it is, from some cause, they are scarce in some sections as et, and for this respite we will be grateful. Early potatoes, especially of a rank growth, are more liable to rot than the later and slower-growing varieties, and hence it will usually be found better to dig as soon as fully ripe and store in a dry, cool place or

otherwise dispose of them. THE SUMMER CALVES.

field where there is shade and sufficient feed and water if the milk is taken away. The idea should be to keep these young animals thrifty and growing right along, so that they may come to the barn another fall in good condition to go into winter young tree. good condition to go into winter quarters.

CUTTING BUSHES.

An old saying declares that bushes cut at strawberry culture, I have learned that it the full of the moon in August will be is impossible to get maximum results by pretty apt to die, more so than when the work is performed earlier in the season.

That this particular date has anything more to do with the possible destruction of the bushes than a short time before or after is not probable, but if cut at about this time elements in the right proportions. There of year there will be less likelihood of a new vigorous growth starting up. And there are reasons that can be produced to confirm this theory, if such it be. At about the needs of the plants. Further than this time the growth for the season has this, we know that strawberries are more

Strawberries.

From an experience of twenty years in

clumps of feathers. Rats and other pests may steal a few every night from a careless owner. Set common steel traps baited with meat over suspicious holes outside the coop. portions where the moisture could readily run off. But the crop of berries from these not advise the use of one one-half ton of high-grade goods to the acre, where the previous crops have been well manured, but when the soil is rather poor, I think one ton of the above-named goods can be safely applied, when put on at frequent intervals, not too much at any one time. A part should be put on before the plants are were a butter-making contest of dairy maids were a butter-making contest of dairy maids set, another part while they are growing and one of blacksmiths shoeing horses, and the remainder in the spring before the plants start.

classes were made for cider, one for perry (pear cider), seven for grain, eight for wool

There were special prizes for new implements, of which seventy-five were offered.

NOVEL FEATURES.

demonstrations of hiving bees, jumping and driving contests with horses, lectures on We usually apply about one-half ton of bee management, parades of horses and fertilizer to each acre. We thoroughly fit the land, mark in straight rows and scatter and auction sales of live stock. The races

Not that the horse part need be dropped. They find that useful here; it is mostly in exhibitions of hunters and hurdle-jumping contests, a fine sight in its way.

The show of sheep is more interesting than with us, from the fact that all the animals are bred on the owners' farms. There is not much buying of show stuff to make the rounds. They have been honestly shorn, and while in short fleece now that only makes them more attractive as mutton sheep. The shepherds feed trifolium (which is our crimson clover), vetches, mangels, oilcake, wheat bran and crushed beans and peas. They feed liberally, heavily would not be too strong a term. I believe animals and men require more food here, at least can endure more.

Notes on Foreign Farming.

John Redmond, English member of Par-liament, thinks that the very moment the Irish land bill becomes law, and people be-come owners of the land, the soil of Ireland will produce double the value it produces at present.

The normal British hay crop is about ten

million tons, worth about \$20 per ton.

As a specimen of the hay-time wages

which are being paid this season in the north of England, we may quote the figures at the Kirkby Stephen hirings last week. First-class men received \$32 to \$36 per month, with board and lodgings; second-rate men, \$22 to \$29, and youths \$9.75 to \$14.50

The annual sheep returns for the year ending April 30, 1902, issued by the government of New Zealand, show that the number of sheep in the colony on that date was 20,342,727, an increase of 109,628 as compared 20.342,727, an increase of 109,628 as compared with the previous year. The number of owners was 18,803, of whom 7035 owned less than two hundred sheep, while 131 owners had over twenty thousand sheep.

In Canada there has been a very great demand for farm hands during the last three months but this has now heap fairly well.

months, but this has now been fairly well satisfied both in the eastern Provinces and the Northwest by the large number of emigrants who have arrived in Canada this summer. There will be plenty of work dur-ing the next few weeks, but after the har-vest is over men must be prepared to find other employment. There is a large de-mand for female servants all over Canada, but not for female factory hands, who are

for the most part poorly paid.

It is probable that the sheep-stock in Argentina has reached its maximum number. This is usually stated at 120 millions, an estimate which must be accepted with ome distrust until the approaching census confirms it. The bulk of Argentine sheep are Lincoln cross-breds, and the wool pro-

In New South Wales good rains have recently fallen, but over a large part of the pastoral districts of the State work has been very seriously hindered by the long drought, and the best opening has been in scrub cutting to keep the starving sheep alive; the total number of sheep decreased from forty-two millions at the end of 1901 to 251 millions at the end of 1902, and these great losses in the pastoral industry affect the general demand for labor. In Victoria being noticed amongst the crowd. Among the general demand for labor. In Victoria the American visitors was Joseph E. Wing, there is no demand for labor. In Queensland the drought has caused great losses in the central districts and elsewhere; but since rains have fallen both pastoral and agricultural prospects have improved.

> The sunflower crop is one of the best paying in Russia, and a good crop is worth, as it stands in the field, \$30 an acre. The seeds are sold by the farmer for about \$1 a pound, then the merchants retail at a good profit.

Ports Open for Cattle Export.

The complete lifting of the embargo of the New England ports, preceded by partial removal of State quarantines, marks the formal end of the cattle epidemic since the closing of the ports to the cattle export trade on Nov. 30, last. This amounts to a notice to England that we are ready to ship cattle from New England when she is willing to receive them. The wool restrictions continue, also the requirement of permit for shipping cattle between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It is now hoped that in a short time the shipping business will regain something of its former activity, and that the re-opening of the trading markets and yards at Brighton and Watertown will relieve the strained condition of the domestic cattle trade. The trade of Boston and other ports concerned has suffered greatly during the past eight months, more severely perhaps, than is now realized, since it is said to be doubtful whether the interrupted shipping business can be fully regained. Some of the ships have been transferred to other sections and various lines of trade have suffered to the gain, temporarily at least, of Southern and Canadian interson why we should not get entries made in ests. Milk producers have of course met the greatest variety and extent of the injury.
Although they get the full value of the stock destroyed, nothing can make good the injury and loss of confidence incurred by once made it would be a source of profit to owners of milk routes and other forms of retail trade, nor the general damage and unsettlement caused by the disturbance of natural conditions throughout rural New

With all respect to the memory of our great philosopher, it must be admitted that he appears, when treated by the orator of the Memorial Course at Concord, in such a



Loaned by Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

stimulate a new growth.

the soil, difficult to destroy, so it will be crop that should precede the crop of strawany other time.

THE GARDEN.

August is comparatively a quiet time in the garden. The planting has been mostly done, and many of the crops are large enough to shade the ground and check weeds, while their size interferes with cultivation. Turnips may still be sown. A thin coating of lime on the soil will enable the turnip seeds to be seen, and thus secure even sowing besides helping the crop. Turnips and rye make good combination for late sowing anywhere on the farm. Celery can be set the first part of the month and still make a crop. It is a plant that thrives in the cool moist weather of early fall. Fall THE POTATO CROP AND THE BUGS.

Generally the reports of the condition of with a fork and left to dry two or three the potato crop are favorable. The dry weeks. Cabbages need more cultivation this month than almost any crop. The ground should be kept mellow.

THE POULTRY YARD. It is not enough to hatch pullets early. They must be made to get full growth early. Between two lots of chickens of the same breed hatched at the same time, a difference of two months in time of laying has been noticed, and the feed box explained it that can possibly be gained is the cost of all. One lot was given plenty to eat and a mixing and possibly knowing the source variety of food, including meat scraps and from which the fertilizing elements are devariety of food, including meat scraps and some milk. They were not early hatched. but the pullets began early in January. The other lot was carelessly fed and given damaged food, on the theory that it cost less and they would eat less of it, which was true. The roosters weighed two pounds cause more damage to the plants than ready-less than those of the first lot, and the mixed goods; in fact, I have lost more by true. The roosters weighed two pounds

very well, indeed better than they would if turned out-of-doors. When a change is made it should be to some good pasture or made it should be to some good pasture or make of the purpose of which made it should be to some good pasture or make of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as strongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as strongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as strongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as strongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as strongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as strongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as strongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as strongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as strongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as trongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as trongly suggests of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as trongly suggests of the various disguises of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as trongly suggests of the various disguises of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as trongly suggests of the various disguises of the purpose of which prizes offered for live stock, including chamford characters as trongly suggests of the various disguises of the purpose of the various disguises of the purpose of the various disguises of the purpose of the various disguises

susceptible to blight and mildew and dis- about three hundred pounds to the acre are not a very prominent feature. There duced by this type of sheep is that which

like clover, peas, etc., plowed under.

A good, home-made concentrated fertilone thousand pounds acid phosphate, six hundred pounds nitrate of soda, and four ing just about Sept. 1 is to assist the hundred pounds of either muriate of sulplants in forming the fruit buds. In phate or potash. These materials can be the spring after the mulch is removed made fertilizer, such as is sold to market off with broom. If alight snow comes in gardeners or to potato growers. For the March or April, after the covering is repast few years we have been using a grade moved, we put the fertilizer right on the which analyzes 3.30 per cent. nitrogen, six snow over the rows of plants and do not per cent. phosphoric acid and ten per cent. then have to use the broom. The object of potash. This fertilizer retails for \$31.75 the spring fertilization is to give strength to per ton. The home-made mixture above the plants that they can carry the immense referred to would analyze 4.80 per cent. crop of fruit through to maturity. Were I nitrogen, six per cent. phosphoric acid and ten per cent. potash, and one could very apply 750 pounds to the rows before the soon tell which would be cheaper to get by getting prices of the elements from the

agent.

I unhesitatingly advise the average farmer to buy the ready-mixed goods, because all rived. The disadvantages of improper mix ing and the increased cost, because of buying at retail prices, will more than offset these. My experience is that home-made fertilizers are generally more "raw" and

little before or while the plants are grow- at the amount used, by weighing a paliful From the Royal Veterinary College were It is remarkable how these weeds will grow.

Some one from trial has found this out, and ere the farmer, who has been busy with and it is at least worthy of careful test to that I am opposed to stable manure; I beinto the soil with a fine-toothed cuitivator, French horse-shoes and preserved speciother work, is aware, he has a job on hand find if the results justify the theory. In lieve in making and using all we can, but and then remark the piece, being sure that mens illustrating the effect of various anifind if the results justify the theory. In making and using all we can, out and then remark the piece, being said that the marks come the same place as before.

The plants are then set about one foot apart.

This year the society adopted the Smithin ridding the fields of these pests that are some of them most undesirable to have, and such robbers of the soil and crops. They all of them out of place, but cumberers of much prefer to use it liberally on the corn in the row. After they have become well field plan of only having one judge in the established, say about the second hoeing, I live-stock sections instead of two. The well to try the experiment of cutting during berries. Stable manure supplies the ele- think it best to apply about one hundred this month, and find if it is better than at ment humus, which cannot be supplied pounds to the acre, dropping it in small in concentrated or commercial fertilizers. Humus is all necessary to the healthy growth of the plants, and must be either apply about two hundred pounds to the a well-known illinois agriculturist, whose supplied with barn manure or from crops matted rows, scattering it onto the leaves and brushing off with the house broom, so no leaves or stems would be burned. Just izer can be gotten up by mixing together before a good rain is a good time to make with the great American fairs. phate or potash. These materials can be ordered through the local agents of any of the fertilizer companies. We use and recommend for the average farmer a ready-off with broom. If a light snow comes in off with broom. If a light snow comes in wonderful array of exhibits—machinery, plants were set, five hundred pounds at intervals during the growing season and 750 cately green grass, the butter in small bricks pounds in the spring before the plants are setting on white tiles down amid the grass. to fruit. It must always be remembered that the strawberry does not reach out, like some plants, for food, and the fertilizer must be put rather close up to the plants to do much good. L. J. FARMER.

Visit to the English Cattle Show.

The exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society is an affair approaching na ional importance. It is usually attended by hundreds of thousands of visitors, including less than those of the first lot, and the pullets were also somewhat stunted and did not lay until March, when eggs were plenty and cheap.

The larger cockerels will do better if separated. The hens also will do fully as well if separate from the males. Old cocks not especially valuable should be sold off. The growing chickens should have free range after haytime. They will keep down of berries, putting it on in the spring as In some parts of the country, and particularly in the dairy region of northern Verthe hoppers. Market cockerels early. The the calves in the barn for several monts, it is customary on most farms to keep third pound costs more than the second and generally until before or after haying, when they are turned to pasture. As some of calves they get to be large animals before having a run in the fields.

In addition to the skimmilk they will eat yell an amount of hay, and in this way do yery well, indeed better than they would if

rings were lined with spectators from an early hour, a party of French agriculturists impressions of British shows, as given in a letter to the Breeders Gazette, as follows, give a vivid idea of the differences compared HOW IT IMPRESSED AN AMERICAN. What is my impression of the show? I like it. It is clean. There is not a bawl-

stock foods, greenhouses and rustic summer houses. These latter are beauties, and we could so easily make them. They are portable, and serve for small "afternoon teas" on the lawn. And then there are exhibits of nature study work for the schools.

The prettiest thing I have seen is the butter exhibit. Imagine a snowy tent with long benches therein, and these benches covered thick with fresh-springing, deli-

This grass is from fresh sown seed, per-haps gotten started a fortnight ago. It is very sweet and clean-looking and beautiful. The feature of issuing a complete and correct catalogue and putting up plain numbers conspicuously over each animal is worthy of all praise. Even the machinery exhibits are so catalogued. And machinery exhibits have generally the price of the article in the catalogue. With such a source of information at hand the show is of many times the value to the people that it would be without. Nearly every one carries his catalogue and studies it. We should imitate this. There is no valid rea-

I think every American is impressed with the idea of arranging cattle according to classes. It adds immensely to the value

time to permit catalogue being made up, and

exhibitors and exhibition alike.

THE GOV. OLIVER AMES ESTATE AT NORTH EASTON.

Provisions Slow at Higher Prices.

The price of fresh meat has improved during the week, but the advance appears to have stopped, and the market now seems dull. Mutton is quiet and easy. Veal holds at a fairly good price, but sales are rather

Pork and lard are higher. The Boston packers made a very small kill of hogs. The total for the week was about 22,500, preceding week 26,100, same week a year ago 17,800. The export demand has decreased, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$156,000, preceding week \$160,000, same week a year ago \$155,000.

The marketing of hogs has been considerably lessened, but the movement continues largely in excess of corresponding time last year, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. Total Western packing 405,000, com pared with 485,000 the preceding week, and 400,000 two weeks ago. For correspon time last year the number was 305,000, and two years ago 525,000,—showing that the current movement, while decidedly in excess of a year ago, is largely short of the liberal numbers two years ago. From March 1 the total is 8,120,000, against 7,745,000 a year ago-an increas of 375,000. The quality is good, but weights in some instances are too heavy to suit the packers. Prices have been advanced, and at the close prominent points indicate an average of \$5.55 per hundred pounds, compared with \$5.30 a week ago, \$5.60 two weeks ago, \$7.50 a year ago and \$5.80 two years ago.

Total beef arrivals at Boston for the week have been about the same as for the previous week, but the proportion for Boston was much larger. The total was 172 cars for Boston and 101 cars for export, a total of 273 cars; preceding week, 121 cars for Boston and 154 cars for export, a total of 275 curs; same week a year ago, 130 cars for Boston and 33 cars for export, a total of

#### Hay Trade Conditions and Crop.

Arrivals continue rather large, reports of the new crop are more and more favorable and the tendency of prices continues downward, as expected. Choice and No. 1 quality is still limited in supply, but will be less so soon as the new crop bec omes established in the markets.

The West certainly has a large crop, and the East averages a good crop. Much of it is being cut very late, and this fact will ordinarily lessen the second crop. But the present growth has come forward wonderfully, and the fairly good weather of the past week has seen large quantities go into the barns in good condition. Some of it is over ripe and rather woody, but still fit to grade pretty high in market.

Prices at New York show a distinctly downward tendency on all grades. Receipts are approaching ten thousand tons a week. Old s raw is also declining in competition with new straw, which sells at \$1.25 below the old.

At Boston receipts are large and trade dull, with prices slowly weakening. Fancy hay is still rather scarce, but lower grades are accumulating.

#### **Butter Plenty and Lower.**

Arrivals have been large and much of the stock is more or less affected by the weather. The result is a decidedly lower level of prices, the decline averaging about one cent a pound. The market seems to have touched bottom and has steadied slightly this week, but with no prospect of much advance, for the present top quotation is practically 20 cents. Lower grades are in very slow demand. Box and princ goods are in fair demand.

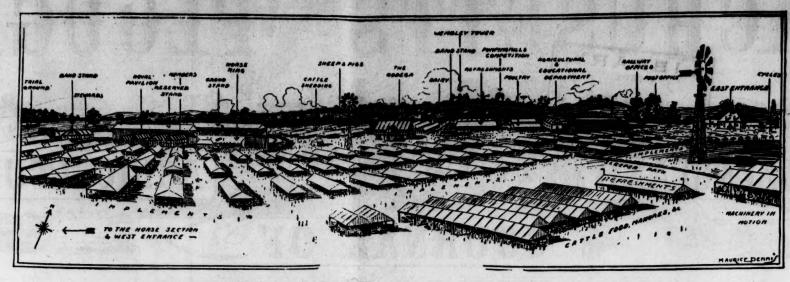
Chapin & Adams: "Pasturage has much improved everywhere in the dairy regions. There is good feed and the weather has been cool and favorable for dairying. The result is a large make, which condition is likely to continue. People became scared suddle horse is approximately 15.2, and the death, but when I hap-during the drought and hastened to buy for average weight approximately 1050, and he pened to notice it ten days later it has groundwork of this comedy of fashion-" Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the grievous storage, expecting high prices. There is likely to be a large make this fall, and the prospect is not favorable to high prices. The slightly improved firmness in cheese this week is owing to buying by speculators, who think cheese is a bargain at present

Heavy receipts at New York gave buyers a chance to hammer down the prices, and the decline has been quite marked through the past week. The standard price for best creamery is 19‡. A good deal of butter received at this season is more or less off condition and fails to grade as high as it should. Firsts and seconds range from 16 to 181 cents. Dairy holds at 171 and 18 cents for best grades and is not in especially large supply. Factory butter of various kinds is in very light demand.

The immediate causes of the decline in butter were the heavy supplies and rapidly accumulating stocks. The outlook for the late summer production is exceptionally good. Cows are reported in fine condition, and while the flow of milk will naturally be somewhat lighter, owing to warmer weather. etc., the pastures are kept green by frequent rains, and the feed is abundant. These ar the reports from all sections of the West and Northwest, and the conditions in New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States could hardly be more favorable. So long as speculative buyers and receivers were willing to store the surplus stock, it was easy to maintain a full price, but latterly a more conservative disposition has been shown and the buying is not nearly so free. The decline now recorded will probably open some new outlet, and some of the r operators who put goods away early, will be inclined to buy more at present low prices. It is estimated there are in coolers of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City at present writing 190,000 packages butter, which exceeds stores of a year ago this time about twenty thousand packages. The past six weeks have seen heavy storing in butter trade on account of comparatively low prices and heavy receipts which did not find sufficient outlet in local trade. Storing season for Junes, however, is not over, although some stock will continue to go into storage so long as prices show speculators any profit at all for future sales.

ston's recent official report showed that n the Quincy and Eastern storage houses there were up to that time 194,287 packages compared with 190,735 packages last year at the same time. No figures have been given out by authorities in Philadelphia regarding the amount of butter in store in that market, but it is thought that Philadelphia has about 25 per cent. more butter at this time than it had a year ago. A dealer who is a'ways well posted and has traveled much through the Eastern dairy districts says the nt of stock put away at small points up the State and in New England would average about 35 per cent. more than a year

At New York cheese is in moderate supply and prices of best grades have improved slightly. The demand is mostly from the home trade, exporters declaring that foreign quotations will not warrant



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT PARK ROYAL, 116 ACRES, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

are in light demand and quoted prices are metimes shaded to force sales.

Receipts at Boston for the week were 31,957 tubs, 28,975 boxes, or 1,759,045 pounds of butter, 5568 boxes cheese, besides 478 boxes for export, and 21,575 cases of eggs. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 34,543 tubs, 31,256 boxes, or 1,869,285 pounds butter, 5183 boxes cheese, besides 943 boxes cheese for export, and 18,831 cases of eggs. At New York the receipts for the week were 66,900 packages butter, 37,900 packages cheese and 43,700 cases of eggs. Same week last year, 60,942 packages butter, 32,918 packages cheese and 6,360 cases of eggs.

#### Notes from Washington, D. C.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has the American saddle horse, which will be but only those which are in a vegetat published some time during the fall. The ing condition and ready to begin their production of uniformity of type, he says, activity at once. is in no other breed of horses more marked than in the American saddle horse. The history of cavalry service shows no parallel to the continuous fast move of the cavalry under Morgan and Forest, and this service was rendered chiefly by the American saddle-bred horse; this horse of singular beauty and smooth, fast walk and untiring energy under the terrible strain, where horses of other breeds gave way under test of great marches. One of the great progenitors of this breed of horses, Gaines' Denmark, entered the Confederate services at an advanced age, twelve years, with his descendants and collateral horse kin, setting his numerous offspring an example of cour age and endurance, and returned in 1865 to his original owner, honorably discharged as a soldier.

The great horse, John Dillard, another foundation sire of the breed of the American saddle horse, did similar service be tween 1861 and 1865, sharing with Gaines Denmark the honor of leadership and example and comradeship as he served in camp, on the field, on marches and in battle. and when the war was ended resumed his duties in developing the great family of which he was an ancestor. General Castleman gives the following advice to farmers and horse-breeders:

A NOTE OF CAUTION. "I have felt impelled for the last twelve years to caution my associates who are interested in breeding and developing the American saddle horse not to be led into the error of breeding horses too large for the saddle. In the selection and adherence to type, the average height of the American slip to live. It died, apparently, after a from whom she receives proposals of marhas endurance, substance, remarkable in telligence, courage and docility. Under the s iddle, in harness-used in either capacityhe equally adapts himself to either service and the experience of the civil war demon strated that no cavalry horse of the armies of the world has ever equaled him in en

durance and movement. "It is not the large animal of any kind, from the highest to the lowest, that has power to endure most. By no army standard is either the giant or the dwarf, either the large or the small man, selected to endure hard service. The large ox does not stand hard work so well as the ox of medium size. The large dog, either in the chase or in the field, is not preferred. The large mule cannot stand continuous work so well as the mule of average height and weight.

"What is needed is good conformation good legs, good tempers. The breeders of the American saddle horse do not insist on any number of gaits. They care not whether the rider prefers one gait or five. Their wish is to furnish the horse and not to direc at what speed or at which gait he shall be

ridden. THE BEST RIDER IN THE WORLD. "The breeders of the American saddle horse do not desire to discourage others in heir preference for the use of the rough riding horse, but it is their purpose to con tinue the development of the horse of unequaled usefulness, having the greater vaiety of accomplishment and unparalleled beauty, whose versatility is shown by power, endurance and true gait; by his winning the championships in the hunter classes; by his winning the championships in the plain or three-gaited classes by his superior qualities as a harnes horse, and by his readiness always to he made use of at anything, from going any one or all of five gaits under the saddle to trotting squarely and at a good pace, and often with great speed, to harness. And even the barbarous practice of docking his tail when he is put to some of these uses eliminating one of his chief ornaments and robbing him of the God-given power of self defence, does not destroy his matchle beauty and his unequaled grace."

SQUAB RAISING. An interesting bulletin on squab raising has just been issued by the Bureau of Animal lndustry known as Farmers' Bulletin No. 177. The breeds recommended for market raising are Homers or a cross be tween them and Dragoons. Successful breeders use Homers almost exclusively. The author of the bulletin, William E. Rice, has 425 pairs of pigeons which produced last year 4400 squabs for market.

Now and then some newspaper correpondent gets hold of the Nile dam subject,

the sea islands of the Carolinas, were it not for the fact that the sea island cotton is much superior to the Egyptian variety. It is conceded that the operation of

pasteurization of milk affects deleteriously its value as food, though to what extent is a question Dr. Salmon does not believe to a very great extent. He admits that the medical profession has very generally taken the ground that pasteurization is harmful to milk. Milk, he says, should be produc procure milk of known cleanliness, then the slight loss in food value from the pasteurization will be overbalanced by the knowl- trayal of women, though many of edge that the process has killed the hurtful germs.

Pasteurized milk or cream is that whic ecured for publication from Gen. John B. has been heated to a temperature of about Castleman of Louisville, Ky., a letter on 135° F., which does not kill all bacteria

Sterilized milk or cream, speaking ex actly, is that in which all germs have been destroyed, (usually by repeated boiling, 212° F.), but in dairy practice the term is applied to milk or cream which has been heated once to a temperature of about 212° F.

The usual method of propagating currents is to make cuttings of the new wood in the fall or early winter and keep them in a trench or in the soil for planting in the early spring. The majority of such cuttings will strike root and grow. A much better way, however, to my mind, and one which will give the gardener a start over the above method of half a season's growth, and one by which not a cutting will be lost, is to nake your cuttings along the last of August after the wood is pretty well grown, yet omewhat soft and sappy. Plant immediately in well-drained soil in nursery rows The trench method is the simplest, and s good puddling at time of planting will insure rooting. In case of a drought following, which is not likely, three or four buck ets of water, run down a hoe furrow alongside the slips will irrigate fifty plants. During the following six weeks the cuttings will strike out vigorous roots, and the following spring, instead of being 'cuttings," they will be sturdy plants ready to leave out and take full advantage of the earliest spring sunshine and warmth. My first practical experiment with August current cuttings was the sticking in the ground and tramping tight of a shoot accidentally knocked off the parent bush. The ground was dry and I never expected the braced up strong and healthy, and when l pulled it up in October to observe its pro gress, it had a fine long root system.

#### Vacation Resorts and How to Beach Them. An Ideal Portion of Hampshire.

Puzzling, indeed, is the vacation question the person who is about to select a resort to te in. New England, of course, is mecca, but then New England covers a large area, and it is impossible to visit at one and the same time the forests and lakes of Maine, the beautiful sea coast, the delightful White Mountains of New Hampshire, or the verdant hills of Vermont, and beautiful valleys and meadows of Massachusetts. However, a choice must be made, and that right quickly, for the summer does not last long, and the tardy chooser is apt to see a little white frost before he settles on hi

Now, before starting, prepare yourself and de t properly. There is just one necessity, one guide, that is all, the " Tourist 1903 Book," pubished by the Boston & Maine Passenger Depart ment, Boston. This book contains a list of re sorts in Maine, New Hampshire, y rmont Massachusetts, eastern New York and Canada It gives all the hotels at these re-orts, railroad ates, hotel rates, accommodations, etc. This book will be sent free. If you have not any resort in mind, just consider that section of New Hampshire known as the "Monadnock Region," charming elysium where mountains and hills and verdant meadows send forth cooling breezes which waft over the valley of the Monadnocl like a perfumed breath. Forest-covered hills and high mountain tops abound, such as "Joe English," "Monadnock," etc. Beautiful town-English, "Monaulices, etc. beautiff white ships, famous for their past history as well as their present beauty, "Hilford," "Amherst," "Ponemah Springs," "Peterboro," "Jaffrey," tc.; enterprising cities, but none the less de sirable as summering sections, such as Keene etc., such is the "Monadnock Region."

An idea of the surpassing elegance of this cenic portion of New Hampshire can be gleaned Region." This book will be mailed togethe with the hotel book for two cents in stamps by the General Passenger Department, Boston Maine Railroad, Boston.

### Literature.

No one describes certain phases of life in the Northwest with greater force and truthfulness than Jack London, and these quali-ties are amply displayed in "The Call of the Wild," which may be designated the biography of a dog. The canine here is Buck, a cross between a St. Bernard and a Scotch shepherd. From a pet he become the leader of a team of sledge dogs in the Klondike regions, and eventually deserts such civilization as he has known, to mate with the wolves, and to run with them through the wilds in search of prey. All this is painted with a wealth of color that leaves an indelible impression, and makes the reader linger over and proceeds to show that the increase in the pages where so much of novel and proceeds to show that the increase in irrigated area thereby made possible will interest is presented. Man and beast produce such quantities of cotton as to form a strong competition with the American crop. The Southern cotton growers are not alarmed. Egyptian cotton is of a peculiarly long staple, is used for special purposes of manufacture, and does not, to any extent, interfere with the sale of the regular American creations that are not given ideal char-

buying here at present figures. Not much cheese is sold above 101 cents. Choice part skims are higher than last quoted. Skims upon the long staple cotton crop grown on without the faithfulness which makes them sometimes the best friends of men. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.

Hungary has long been a land of romantic adventure, and in "Count Zarka," by Sir William Magnay, we find that its possibilities as the scene of stirring events has not been exhausted. The story is a spirited one from beginning to finish, and it keeps the attention constantly on the alert for some new and unexpected development. by sufficiently clean methods to need no It bristles with exciting incidents, and its pasteurization; but if it is impossible to character drawing, as far as its men are concerned, is strikingly natural, but the author is less successful in the porgentler sex that he introduces are far from unattractive. Prince Roll of Rapsberg, who is kidnapped and confined in the astle of Count Zarka, from which he is delivered, is the figure around which the plot revolves, and Russian influence is felt in always clear. Some of the situations seem improbable, but they are presented with an air of reality that makes one accept them without question. There is not a dull moment in this picturesque tale of love and intrigue. [Boston: L. C. Page & Co.]

A book of woodland life by Prof. William J. Long is always welcome, and his latest one, "Following the Deer." is one of the nost fascinating volumes he has yet given to the public. The habits of the deer, as they have been influenced by recent changes that have been made in the manner of pursuing the animals, are described with great clearness and simplicity from knowledge gained by close and loving study, and no important detail is omitted that can throw light on a delightful branch of natural history. Professor Long is not a hunter that follows to kill, but rather one who goes in quest of game to observe and protect, and his experiences in "the deerhaunted forests of Maine" are full of humane suggestions. He knows, has seen whereof he speaks, and his accounts of the bucks are full of out-of-the way information concerning what they have to suffer at the hands of sportsmen. The text is charmingly re-enforced by marginal penand-ink drawings by Charles Copeland and by several full-page half-tones which show that author and artist are in complete sympathy. The volume is full of the breeziness and healthfulness of out-door life. [Boston: Ginn & Co.]

"Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand" is an entertaining addition to the Macmillan nation. So commonly does one associate Little Novels. The ingenuity with which Lincoln with the emancipation of the negro, a young widow plays with four sailors, that the real issue is buried beneath the able life. The characters, although mere sketches, are well defined, after the author's well-known incisive method, and they play their parts in a lifelike manner in a series of pleasantly exaggerated incidents. York: The Macmillan Company. Price.

50 cents. Frances Charles, the author of "In the Country God Forgot," has written in "The Siege of Youth "a story of an intimate companionship between two young men, one s journalist, the other an artist. Jameson the elder, is a man of determination, proud and matured for his years. With his own trials he has thrust upon him the care of time friend of his family was dving and sent for him to come. Jameson went and there received charge of Julian, and he felt that the trust imposed upon him was like unto that of a mother's for her child. Julian did not remain long with his mother. He was impatient for the unknown world beyond the hills. So the man and the boy set out to gether and became fast friends, only the elder never ceased to be the guardian. Their work carried them to the heart of a great city-San Francisco, but they lived in a quiet neighborhood amid picturesque people. There they had their trials and their pleasures. There Jameson passed through the purifying fire of denial. A love affair separated the two men, Julian going abroad to continue his study of art. It is not just to the author to disclose more of the plot, for the book has a slight skeleton on which is hung the character development. Life was full of meaning for these two young men, and it had its trials which do not come to all young men who go to live in a big city. ameson was one who felt the responsi bility placed upon him. He says, "I have tried so hard to make something good out of Julian. I owed it to his father to do it. but it has been somewhat of a pull at imes. It has interrupted my own career, it has forced me into the society of uncongenial people; yet it has been my denoved into a sort of Latin Quarter to please him. The idea was mine, and sprang from a desire to escape certain social invaion, but the location was his. I do not ask, as it seemed a self-evident fact that it was to study types. I suppose he has been such a fool as to lose the marble goddess here.

The woman who entered this " Eveless Eden" was not of the best character, but he had no difficulty in making her subtle influence felt. There were other types of the feminine gender in the neighborhoo and thus it was that the two men parted Miss Charles follows no American model in writing her stories. "The Siege of Youth' is inferior in literary merit to " In the Coun-

of the deep will welcome "The Sacrifice of the Shannon," by W. Albert Hickman. There is a spirit of competition in the story from beginning to end, which enlivens and enlightens the plot. The hero, David Wilson, is a man six feet high, with brown, wavy hair, blue eyes, and is possessed of great strength. Wilson apparently must depend on his skill for his own support as well as that of his mother. He has received a scientific training and demonstrated his ability to design ships which grapple with ice-ice which would cut the ordinary boat into pieces. Accordingly, his connec tion with the company which owned these ships appears to be his only means of support. So, at least, Mr. MacMichael thinks. as he enviously views the success of the Northumberland Steamship Company's icecrushers. MacMichael has a lovely daughter, Gertrude, who is eager for any contest, and in a yacht race she shows gallant courage. Wilson, at the last moment, swings his favorite boat, the Glooscap, into the story, though to what purpose is not the race and defeats trude. Wilson holds within his soul a mighty love for Gertrude, but he wooes with great patience, fearful lest he lose her. One of the finest pieces of writing in the book concerns Wilson's journey into the direct line had passed away. The close tie Arctic region where the "Great White of mutual affection between this illustrions was all about him, where the presence of God is felt in the wonder of the Northern Light reeling and flashing green and red, with the ice and snow piled high all about. Wilson's Shannon is a famous ice crusher, and when he is on it in the North he meets MacMichael, who is making a trip in his own boat, which he proudly exhibits as the equal of Wilson's. Gertrude is with her father, and the mevitable folows. MacMichael's boat is disabled and the Shannon takes its passengers, only to be disabled itself. The story can hardly be said to possess any marked originality, but it does reveal an atmosphere which is human, and the characters are natural persons. Several of the scenes are full of vim. and there is a healthy glow about the incidents which can only be appreciated by reading the book. The author is apparently at home in describing his ice-crushing boats, and he certainly succeeds in holding one's

attention to the end. | New York: Fred-

erick A. Stokes & Co. Price, \$1.50.]

Those who delight in the sea and in tales

Neither the Northern States nor the Southern have awakened to a right appreciation of this President of the United. States, whose name, "Abraham Lincoln," at once brings to one's mind a crucial period in the history of this now closely united horror of the Northerner, who bases his property at the mercy of the ignorant, vindictive negro. It is surprising how small is the average person's knowledge of Abraham Lincoln beyond these points. This new book by William Eleroy Curtis, entitled, "The True Abraham Lincoln," promises to popularize the biography of the martyred President. Written in an easy, flowing style the book would of itself attract and hold the reader's interest, were the subject not one of the most fas cinating personalities in our country's history. Mr. Curtis himself admits snother-Julian. It appears that an old- his work is like a collection of sketches which have for their purpose to portray Lincoln "as the highest type of the Ameri can!" "He has doubtless," continues Mr. Curtis, "been the subject of more literary compositions than any other man of modtimes, although there was nothing eccentric or abnormal about him: there were no mysteries in his career to excite curiosity; no controversies concerning his conduct, morals or motives; no doubt as to his purposes; and no difference of opinion as to his unselfish patriotism or the success of his administration of the Government in the most trying period of its existence Perhaps there is no other man of promi nence in American history, or in the history of the human family, whose reputation is more firmly established. There is certainly none more beloved and revered whose character is so well understood and so universally admired and whose political, moral and intellectual integrity is so fully admitted by his opponents as well as his supporters."

Mr. Curtis takes up first Lincoln's family relations, then he treats of him as a leader of the Springfield bar. How Lincoln turned his tastes to law is an odd occurrence When in business in a country store he discovered at the bottom of a barrel a comolete edition of Blackstone's "Commer taries," and he began to read that famous work. From that time on law became the bsorbing interest in his life, and the rule he gave to a young man twenty years later, who wanted to know how to become a lawyer, was the one he practiced: "Get books know why he chose it nor did I think to and read and study them carefully. Begin with Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' say twice; take Chitty's 'Pleadings,' Green leaf's 'Evidence 'and Story's 'Equity,' in on. Work, work, work is the main thing.' Of Lincoln as President, Mr. Curtis re-

ates many instances which reveal his ra tience and lenience. His policy of life in well expressed in his own words to a friend: Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always plucked a th'stle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow." Mr. Curtis devotes considerable attention to the relation of Lincoln and Stanton, his secretary of war. Stanton, he says, called the President an imbedie, charged Cameron with corruption and declared that the administration was treating the treasure of the nation as a booty to be divided among thieves. But Lincoln possessed infinite

patience. One can hardly call this life of Lincoln anything but a most intimate pieture, for the author has made use of a great deal of material which the old-school biograoher would scorn to use. He has not been obtrusive in his own views of his subject. and his style is so unconventional and clear that the reader falls instinctively in love with the great man whose life is laid bare, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Compani Price. \$2.00 net. |

The Dutch are ever an interesting people, and since Motley awakened our interest this plucky little nation, we have watched its career with sympathetic concern. W liam E. Griffis has written a history of Hol land, which he says is designed for young people, but it will perhaps be more popula than his "larger work for adults," which in the preface, he signifies his intention writing. Here is a country of five million people occupying an area less than onefourth of the State of Iowa, who live an work for the most part below the level of the sea. A land which appears to be almost uninhabitable is the home of one of the mothrifty nations of the earth, for the Dutch diked the country from ocean and river doods, turned a swamp into a garden, and made for themselves homes of comfort and culture. Mr. Griffis begins his history with the age of the "terpen" (a terpen being a mound of tough clay, which are now the relies of the early Dutch world before history was written), and he does not reach the end until he has had Queen Wilhelmina married, until the Peace Congress deliberated at the Hague, and the three hundredth anniversary of the Eighty Years' War of Independence had been celebrated.

The information, however, is imparted in an entertaining manner, free from unnecessary dates, etc. The days of Batavian, man, Frisian, Norseman, Knights and Crusaders, Cods and Hooks, counts and castles are described in a picturesque manner. We are told how the towns and industries clashed with feudalism and destroyed it; how the new learning, politics and economic systems representing Erasmus, William of Orange and Barneveldt overcame the old order of things, and we obtain a very good idea of the personalities of the heroes and heroines of the House of Orange. Mr. Griffis tells us that "no sovereign was ever more beloved by her people than the girl. queen Wilhelmina, who, as the nineteenth century drew to a close, was the last scion of the House of Orange; for all other heirs in the family and the Dutch nation is," says Mr. Griffis, "one of the grand things in history." We are told further that when at the coronation Wilhelmina said she would make the words of her royal father he: own: 'The House of Orange can never, no never, do enough for the Netherlands,' eyes, even of stern men and gray-haired statesmen, overflowed." There is a great deal of interesting information about the Dutch in these pages, which will surprise those who are of the opinion that the inhabitants of Holland are a slow-going nation. The book is illustrated intelligently. and, altogether, it is a fascinating story. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price,

### Historical.

--- Lycurgus, being asked why he brought up Spartan young women in the same athletic exercises as the men, gave the three following reasons for it: First, that a vigorous offspring may be born from strong bodies; second, that they may bear themselves bravely in childbirth; third that if necessity arises, they may be able to fight for themselves, their children and their country

-James Crichton, called "the Admirable," was a Scottish scholar, born about 1560; he became bachelor of arts of St. Andrews University in 1572, and proceeded master in 1574, when he was held to be the third scholar in the university. About 1577 he went to Paris, where he held a public disputation which lasted nine hours; he was acclaimed as victor over the greatest scholars and complaints of the Southerner, who beholds his personal property swept away and his years during tournament. He served for two years during the civil wars in France, then repeated his triumphs at Padua, and defeated at tutor to the son of the Duke of Mantua. He was attacked by three masked men one night. He disarmed them, but when he learned who his chief assailant was he fell on his knee and offered his sword to the Prince, who ran him through the body with it. This was on July 3, 1583, when Crichton was about twenty-three years old Harrison Ainsworth wrote a novel based on his life, which can be obtained from any large book street and recently J. M. Barrie has German play, calling his version "The Admirable Crichton." This is not yet published.

-More than half a century ago Baron Hum boldt predicted that the comn ne day surpass that of the Atlantic Thomas H. Benton later declared that "the rule and empire of the world belong to the route to the Indies, and to the country which controls the Secretary of State commerce of that route." William H. Seward, "who had the foresight of all true statesmen," in a speech in 1852, said: "Henceforward European commerce, European politics, European thought, European activity, however effectively it may increase in intrinsic importance, and European alliances, however ntimate they may become, will sink in relative mportance—meanwhile the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its isles and the vast region beyond, will become the principal theatres of events in th great future of the world."

—Washington Irving says that Queen Isa-bella, the patroness of Columbus, was well formed, of the middle size, with great dignity and gracefulness of deportment, and a mingle gravity and sweetness of demeanor. Her com-plexion was fair; her hair auburn; her eyes of a clear blue, with a benign expression, and there was a singular modesty in her countenance, gracing, as it did, a wonderful firmness of purose and earnestness of spirit. Though strongly ttached to her husoand, and studie fame, yet she always maintained her distinct rights as an allied prince. She exceeded him in beauty, in personal dignity, in acuteness of genius and in grandeur of soul. Combining the active and resolute qualities of man with the softer charities of woman, she mingled in the warlike councils of her husband, engaged per sonally in his enterprises, and in some instances surpassed him in the firmness and intrepidity of her measures; while being inspired with a true ous temper into his subtle and calculating policy. She strenuously opposed the expulsion of the Jews and the establishment of the Inquisition.

—The road out of Naples towards Vesuvius is the same route that one follows to reach Pompell. When intending to go up the mountain, Apropos of these two ancient towns, it is remark able, says a correspondent of the Argonaut, how many people speak of them as the only buried cities in the vicinity. In fact there are many, and it may not be uninteresting to mention them here. Next to the two familiar ones, the one whose name is most frequently heard is Stable. Then there is Cume, the oldest Greek colony in Italy; Baiæ, a watering-place, resort of the Italy; Baiæ, a watering-place, resort of the Roman swells in the first year of our Lord; Parthenope, Palæopolis and Neapolis, three buried cities lying under modern Naples, from the last of which it took its name; Dikearchia (later called Puteoli, now Pozzuoli), another Greek city of large wealth and with much commerce; Capua. one of the great military posts of ancient Rome,

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e, resort of the of our Lord; Parolls, three buried les, from the last Dikearchia (later prother Greek etty another Greek city commerce; Capua, of ancient Rome, , also a garrison; springs held high res of the Roman

Doultry Shipping Live Poultry.

The novice in poultry shipping makes mistakes that cut down the profits. The making ready of a product is one thing, and no matter what the product, its business-like sale is quite another.

Like dealers in fruits, important dealers in poultry want their goods graded. Com-mission men make a special point of this not finding it convenient or always even possible for themselves to grade. This means that fowls of one sex and of uniform size and age need to make up the contents of the shipping cases or of single divisions of the cases. The grading process must not stop with the separating of one species from another. Carefully graded goods sell readily, when fowls of different ages, sizes and sexes superior on the whole and a profitable market with difficulty. One reason why commission men demand grading is that ertain retailers—their customers—can use only fowls of a particular age or class. The e retailers prefer not to purchase a miscellaneous lot for the sake of obtaining a few perfectly satisfactory fowls. Our Wisconsin farm is located close to the State's metropolis. Milwaukee offers an ample local market. The marketing there is a simple matter. If the butchers do not come to the farm for every fowl raised, gathering up those for sale and carrying to the city in whatever boxes or crates may be on hand is satisfactory in and they are very large consumers, particuresults. However, when expressmen, railway employees and commission men in faraway cities need to handle the poultry, much more care in the packing is needed. The crates desirable are those strong enough to undergo rough and very rapid handling, but yet light. Filled with fat fowls, the must not be so heavy as to be managed with difficulty. Then the largest crates should be provided with internal partitions to prevent smothering of the fowls when the crates are tipped and left in that position. So that the poultry may be comfortable, do not use shallow boxes. Slatted tops and

Long railway trips are not without danger to poultry. Even short ones are not. Profits are bound up in those few specimens which carelessness of packing allows to be lost. They are influenced heavily, too, by the style of grading. Ship with the attention to details that is necessary to profitable raising.

sides are called for to provide a safe amount

of air. In the crowded depot store-houses

the crates must be piled. Slatted tops do

not then always insure plenty of ventila-

A Profitable Chicken Farm.

One of the most profitable branches of poultry raising is the production of purebred stock under contract with responsible breeders. The writer last week paid a visit to a farm of this kind carried on by Mr. Frank Cook and son, Norfolk County, Mass. The son is a graduate of the State agricultural college, and has helped to introduce some strictly up-to-date ideas in the management The brooder-house is one of the best in

this section. It is a combination of the hot-water heating and the separate-brooder systems. A boiler at one end sends hot water in pipes the whole length of the building and keeps the temperature everywhere just about right for chickens at exercise, from 60° to 70°. In addition there is a lamp-brooder in each pen into which the chicks may go when needing more heat. This combination is something of an approach to natural conditions of mild spring weather, and keeps the chicks comfortable and active all the day and warm at night.

chickens are out, the good brooder-house and good feeding do the rest.

are now growing the first first for the future. Those already harvested have mostly given light yields, but prices

The weakest point in the average winter chicken establishment is often the brooderhouse. The experience of Messrs. Cook shows that the winter hatch will do as well writer hopes to present later a detailed plan and description of the Cook's brooder plant. Chickens hatched last winter were sold in June as roasters at \$1.50 each for market poultry, weighing about five pounds each.

The chickens are pure-bred, white Wyandots, and, of course, only the culls are practically no peaches. Quinces and ordinarily sold for roasters. The stock is grapes show somewhat better promise, alfurnished by a well-known breeder, who buys the chickens when nearly grown, paying a fixed price for such as he wants. The stock hatches well, and about ninety per cent, of the chickens are good enough to meet the buyer's approval. As the price paid is a liberal one, it may be easily seen that the business should prove profitable. The Cooks now have about 1700 chickens and several hundred of breeding stock. They will build new breeding houses this fall, intending to winter about eight hundred G. B. F.

**Bumble Foot.** 

Bumble foot is an ugly disease if neglected, and it usually comes on our heavest and best fowls. It is caused by roosting too high, which causes them to bruise the sole of their feet as they fly downward; is also sometimes caused by fowls roosting on small, round perches.

I have been most successful in treating this disease, by first removing the fowls to dry quarters that have no perches. Take a sharp knife and lance the sole of the foot rossways, in the form of a cross. Squeeze out the pus, wash out thoroughly with a solution of carbolic acid and water, and after being dried off anoint with carbolated vaseline until a cure is effected.

C. E. MATTESON, l'ewaukee, Wis.

The Ancient Dorking Breed.

The Silver Gray Dorking is an English lowl. They are noted for their large and bulky bodies and especially fine table qualities. They are also among the very

POULTRY KEEPING. HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

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WALNUT COMPANY.

WALNUT COMPANY, Box 3954, Boston, Mass.

finest exhibition fowl, having so great an mount of contrast and distinction of color. I have bred them exclusively for

As rapid growers, I submit the following record of a June 1 hatched cockerel and pullet: July 30, two pounds eight cances; Sept. 5, two pounds eleven conces; Sept. 20, four pounds five cances; Sept. 30, four counds thirteen cancer.

pounds thirteen ounces.

It is not a difficult matter to have at least the cockerels to weigh upwards of two pounds at two months, and they will always be found in good flesh.

The standard weight for Silver Gray Dorking is eight pounds for cock, 6½ pounds for hen, seven pounds for cockerel and 5½ for pullet. Many of my birds exceed the e weights. As layers, seven hundred eggs in eight months from five June-hatched pullets was very satisfactory to me. As sitters I had one hen to hatch seventeen chicks. WATSON WESTFALL.

Sayre, Pa. Poultry Markets Active.

Special poultry report by S. L. Burr & Co.: "In reviewing the market on poultry would say that with the increased demand and quite a sharp falling off in receipts our market shows a sharp advance over last week, and indications point now to its the next month or six weeks to come. Most of the poultry at this season of the year is taken for the New England summer resorts

larly this season.

Fresh-killed fowls are very active on the basis of 14th to 15 cents; springs, suitable for broilers, at 19 to 22 cents; fancy large chickens, suitable for roasting, 25 to 30 cents; old roosters 11 cents, fresh-killed turkeys at 15 to 16 cents. Live poultr shows an advance in price, in sympathy with the dressed stock. We apprehend that we shall have about present conditions prevail right along for some time.

#### porticultural.

MASSACHUSETTS CROP SUMMARY. In its crop report for July the Massacht?

setts State Board of Agriculture includes the following summary of crop conditions in Massachusetts, compiled from a careful study of the reports of about 150 correspondents. It is seldom that so little damage is re-

orted from insects at this time of year. Potato bugs are those most numerous, but are apparently much less injurious than usual. Indian corn has improved somewhat during the month, but is still very uneven and backward, probably being two weeks behind the normal, with a poor stand due to poor germination of the seed. Warm, growing weather for the rest of the season is imperative to save a failure of the crop, and in any case not more than a fair crop will be obtained. Several correspondents report that late-planted fields are now in adadvance of those planted earlier. The pro-portion of the crop grown for ensilage va-ries from very little in some localities to almost the entire crop in many dairy sections.

The frequent rains delayed having so that at the time of making returns it was still uncompleted in many sections, and considerable hay was caught out and seriously damaged. The crop improved during the month, so that nearly an average crop will eventually be secured for the State as a whole. Late cutting will, however, operate to reduce the quantity of the second crop. The quality of the crop is generally good, although many fields should have been cut earlier for best results. Corn is the crop most raised for forage, and is barely fol-

have been higher than usual. At the time of making returns practically no early potatoes had been dug, but the crop was generally reported as showing excellent promas any if properly housed and tended. The ise. Prices are not yet established, but the indications are good so far as noted.

As usual in a non-bearing year the midsummer drop greatly reduced the prospects for the apple crop, but it is still above the average for an off year. Pears and plums will be even lighter than expected, and there though far from heavy crops. Cranberries are likely to prove a short crop owing to

late frosts. The frequent rains have kept pastures green and growing, and they have seldom been in better condition the last of July. Rye, oats and barley ave not been har vested to any extent, but promise well, both for grain and forage crops, notwithstanding some complaints of rust and lodging.

This report, containing also an article on "Bee Keeping," selected reports of correspondents, and much other matter of value, can be obtained on application to J. Lewis Ellsworth, Secretary State Board of Agrienliure, State House, Boston, and those desiring it may have their names placed on the mailing list to receive these bulletins regularly.

Sow More Rye.

With its usual characteristics so prominent in point of hardness and wealth of growth, rye is a most suitable crop for forage purposes. It may follow any crop in the rotation such as maize, potatoes, millet, rape, or field roots, and is recognised as a useful "cleaning" crop. It has a distinct liking for sandy land, the growth, however, is proportionate to the richness of the soil. Stiff clays and damp soils, rich in humus, are unsuited to its requirements. Rye as a pasture is a splendid forage for all kinds of stock, and especially in stimulating an abundant milk flow in dairy cattle, be fore it reaches jointing stage. Sheep may be grazed on it earlier than cattle with the view of grazing it short, and to prevent it becoming woody.

Soiling Brought Up the Farm.

Fences long ago were abandoned as ex pensive and useless; in this item alone much has been annually saved. The acres are the same today on the little farm, but the crops have increased beyond the owner's most sanguine expectation. The same farm, twenty years ago on which one horse and two cows were kept, and some hay bought

to supply the food deficiency.

This last year we wintered sixteen cows in milk, one Jersey bull, four years old, four heifers, two years old, and ten head of young stock, ranging from fifteen months down to three weeks, and two horses. All hays, bedding and silage were, last year, grown on the fifteen acres, and none pur-



HARVESTING EXPORT TOBACCO.

continuing on about the present basis for In harvesting the crop in Montgomery County, Tenn., the stalk is cut and hung for awhile on a scaffold in the field until the leaves are thoroughly wilted, when it is hauled to the barn. Lapham and Miller, Bureau of Soils.

> chased at all in the market. We attribute long cold hours before dawn came he was this wondrous yield to the soiling system. quite another man, full of confidence that It lifted the mortgage, paid taxes and the Le would be protected by Divine Power. labor and nings its only that farming doesn't pay.
>
> J. D. DETRICH.

Newport, R. I., is remembered as being iden-tified with the Boston abolitionists in their efforts to free the slaves, and was one of the leading American citizens of African descent in the United States. He was prominent in the organization of the anti-slavery party, and when toe fugitive slave law was passed he was one of the committee of thirteen organized to oppose it. His native State was New York, but his father came from Virginia. It was largely through his efforts that a colored man was sent as minister to Hayti, and he brought about the movement which placed colored children on an equality with the white ones in the public schools of Rhode Island. Throughout his long life, after he reached his maturity he was active in philanthropic efforts for the betterment of his race. He died at the age of eighty-four, long after most of the reformers with whom his name was associated had passed away.

One of the kind of heroes that wins little renown died in New York last week in order to save the life of a woman and child who were in the pathway of a runaway horse. He sprang in front of the infuriated animal, and was trampled under his feet. His name was Richard Meyers. It will not ing as any soldier that ever received a mortal wound in battling for mankind.

King Edward's liberal donation to the poor of Dublin and his visit to the improved working homes for working people in the same city recalls the fact that as Prince of Wales he was for years chairman of a committee for making the houses of the poor more comfortable, and was rarely absent

if he had been in the civil war, and he his foes. When midnight drew near, in order to lighten the depression under which

he was laboring, he sang: " All my trust on Thee is stayed All my help from Thee I bring; Cover my defenceless head With the shadow of Thy wing."

Then his fright disappeared, and in the



More Convenient and Economical than Either Needs No Cream

Needs No Sugar COMPARE NOTES This Cut represents a Cup of Cocoa or Chocolate made in THE OLD WAY IN WHICH

A is Cocon or Grated Chocolate, ½ oz., . . . cost, 1 c.
B is Sugar, ½ oz., . . cost, ½c.
C is Cream, 3 oz., . cost, 1½c.
D is Water, 3 oz.

Total cost, 2%c. C Add - Flavoring, Waste, Spoilage, Time and Labor of Prep Result - Uncertain, and often unsatisfactory and unwholesc

Much Depends on the Cook This Cut represents a Cup of Cream of Checelate made in
THE NEW WAY
IN WHICH
A is Cream of Checoliste,
1 Officer of Checoliste,
B is Boilling Water, 6 oz.
Total cost, 24c.
No Waste, Time, Spoilage of Labor.
Baself Always the flame
A Child Can Bake is Right
Brown as the Cosk **314**3

abor and finds its owner not complaining The other man replied to this that he had been a Union soldier in the woods on that same night at the head of a party of scouts, and saw a man's figure though he did not see his face. His men had their rifles ready to George T. Downing, who died recently at fire when they heard in clear, confident notes,

"Cover my defenceless head With the shadow of Thy wing."

and they obeyed their leader when he said: "Boys, lower your rifles; we will go home." This was a golden deed, and who shall say that the whole incident was not inspired by heaven to bring out the best that there is in and Christian brotherhood.

for fifty-five years a woman pioneer among California Indians, Mexican bandits and early gold miners, to say nothing of her later aventures in the Apache and Pima country of Arizona. Ex-Governor Markhan says that the State of California should pension her, because she is one of the last connecting links between the California of Mexican days and the California of the Americans since the days of the forty-niners. She lives with a grandson whom she is dependent upon for support. In speaking of herself she said: "I was born in Sag Harbor, L. I., in 1815. When I was a child Sag Harbor was a great port for returning whalers and for shippers in the Cuban and be sculptured in marble or brass, yet its owner was as courageous and self-sacrific-sailor and had been twice around the Horn. From my earliest recollection he California coast. I early formed a taste for California coast. I early formed a taste for adventure, and I made up my mind when I was even agirl in short skirts that some day I would go to California and live the free, adventurous and risky life among Mexicans, from its meetings.

The cheering and saving influence of a song has been shown more than once in Ine chickens grow and thrive, with very few deaths. In fact, Mr. Cook, Jr., has about concluded that winter chicks, properly cared for, do better than summer chicks. A good hatch is secured, the laying stock being vigorous, and kept so by exercise and variety of food. There is a good incubator cellar, with half a dozen machines of latest pattern. After the chickens are out, the good brooder-house strange face. Still the voice seemed But this did not suit the Eastern enterpris-strangely familiar, and its owner was asked ing spirit of the adventurers from Sag Harbor, and they were soon off in quest of answered that he had worn the Confeder- a ranch of their own. During the search ate gray, and to further inquiries he replied for it Polly soon got more expert with the that he had been at a certain place at a time | rifle than her husband. She was often left indicated. He said that a curious thing alone in the woods with her children, and occurred that night. He was posted on on many occasions she shot black bears that sentry duty near the edge of a wood came nosing about her camp for food, where darkness prevailed, and where he feared he might fall into the hands of by the State, for she belongs to that noble band of women who have, perhaps, helped more than men to develop our frontier settlements. She was in California in "The Splendid Idle Forties"that Gertrude Ather-

> complaining, but still deserving of sympathy and help. The late Cassius Marcellus Clay was eccentric to the point of madness, and yet he had the courage of his convictions, for he was an anti-slavery man in Kentucky, while his parents were slave-owners; and he published a paper advocating the freedom of the black man, when his life was in constant danger from his fellow Southerners. He fought bravely in the Mexican war, and in 1862 and 1863 was a major-general of vol; unteers in the Union army. He did not distinguish himself as Minister to Russia, except by his disregard for etiquette, though he always claimed that the purchase of Alaska was brought about by his sugges-tion and not through that of William H. Seward. There is no doubt that the sentiment that he created in Kentucky kept it from joining the seceding States. Let his faults be buried with him, and his virtues bered.

ton writes about, and she is still there wait-

ing for the summons to a better land, un-

as a patriot and lover of the right, remem-It will be recalled that two years ago John Arbuckle, an aged coffee merchant of New York, bought and fitted up several crafts for a floating hotel, to take nightly cruises on the salt water for the benefit of those who could not leave town during the heated term. The enterprise, however, did not receive sufficient patronage to warrant its continuance, and the fleet was tied up to a pier at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. There it remained until three or four weeks ago, when it was overhauled and made ready for sea. Then and lately its eccentric owner utilized it by giving one thousand poor children of Brooklyn an excursion down the bay. He knew ho v to do good even if he could not keep a movable hotel.

-The British Consul at Boston has returned to England and will see the officials of the foreign office in regard to the cattle embargo again-t New England ports, to have it raised as speedly as possible in the interests of Boston's com-

merce.

—The Department of Horticulture at the St.
Louis Wo Id's Fair has just issued a circular of
forty pages, which gives a very complete information with regard to every possible question which
may arise with relation to that department. A
part of the pamphlet is devoted to a statement
as to the importance of placing a large amount
of fruit in cold storage this fail in order that

the space to be assigned any State may be covered at the opening of the Exposition and kept covered during its entire period. Accompanying this are very full instructions for collecting, packing, wrapping and handling the fruit, in order that the best results may be obtained. Those who have given the subject no thought will be surprised when they study it to learn the great advance which has been made along this line within the past ten years. As a matter of fact, the refrigeration fruit in a commercial way may be said to have grown up within that very brief period.

—The average annual production of olive oil in Spain during the past decade was 56,839,000 gailons.

gallons.

—The annual consumption of binder twine in the United Stutes is estimated at from 110,000 In the United Stutes is estimated at from 110,000 to 120,000 tons.

— Exports of corn from the United States for the tweive months ended June 30, 1903, amounted to 74,360,370 bushels, against 26,324,238 for the corresponding period of the year previous.

— Since the completion of the western section of the Trans-Siberian railway there has been a remarkable increase in the exportstion of butter. This industry has advanced during the past few years from exports of 5.416,800 pounds in

butter. This industry has advanced during the past few years from exp-rts of 5,416,800 pounds in 1898 to 90,280,000 pounds in 1992.

—In an amended estimate of the world's wheat crop of 1902, Pornbusch's Floating Cargo-s Evening List, in its issue of June 19, makes the grand total 395,703.000 Imperial quanters, or 3,265,389,000 Winchester bushels.

—There was a decrease of over 30 per cent. In the exports of cheese from the United States.

—There was a decrease of over 30 per cent. in the exports of cheese from the United States. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, as compared with the year preceding. The figures are 18,744,534 pounds for the fiscal year 1902-03 and 26,828,640 pounds for 1901-02.

26,828,640 pounds for 1901-02.

—The production of eggs in Massachusetts, according to the figures from the Department of Agriculture, increased from 6,571,000 dozen in 1879 to 12,928,000 in 1899. The number of poultry of all species in Massa husetts in 1900 was 1,680,000, against 962,000 in 1880.

——Complaint has been made to the selectmen of Richmond, Mass., by John Cummings that he has been annoyed by a herd of six deer, which he says are causing great damage to his crops. Chairman William H. Sherrill of the board has been saled that been asked to have an appraisal made of the damage, and Mr. Cummings has demanded re-imbursement from the town. Deer have been seen frequently of late in that section of the Berkshires, but this is the first instance reported of damage done to crops.

— Reports of more than ordinary dry weather

begin to come from parts of the West and Southwest, and from a few districts the cry of drought is already being heard. Several ed human nature—through a song of hope and ties in western Kansas are said to be badly in reliance and an answering note of charity need of moisture, and it added that unless some relief comes soon the corn crop will be entirely ruined. The lack of precipitation in some localities is said to already amount to a serious One of the most remarkable women on the Pacific coast is Polly Swett. She has been

drought. A few reposition of cattle, sheep and swine from the par ation of cattle, sheep and swine from the par ation of cattle, sheep and swine from the par ation of cattle, sheep and swine from the par ation of cattle, sheep and swine from the par ation of cattle, sheep and swine from the par ation of cattle, sheep and swine from the par ation of cattle, sheep and swine from the par ation of cattle, sheep and swine from the par ation of cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the existence of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the part of the cattle, sheep and swine from the cattle, sheep and swine from the cattle, sheep and swin the embargo.

—An official of the Atchison railroad in Texas

says the wheat is beginning to move and that the total yield promises to be one-third larger than the large crops of 1900 and 1901. Cotton is late, but very promising.

—W. H. Simonds of Lancaster, N. H., has a w. H. Simolog of Lancaster, N. H., has a cow among his herd that will be hard to beat-This cow gave 11,850 pounds of milk in the past thirteen months, which at 2½ cents a quart would

net \$148.50. —There were exported from the United used to entertain visitors in our home of an states in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, 200, evening with tales of his experiences on the California coast. I early formed a taste for wheat) against 232,684,420 bushels for the like

bandits, and half-breed savages that my feman at the present figure of twenty-seven father had so often told me about." On her cents a pound, as all the creamerles represented

Agricultural Fair	rs.
STATE AND GENERAL EXI	HIBITIONS.
merican Institute, New York	Sept. 22-24
hicago Live Stock	
olorado, Pueblo	
eorgia, Southern Interstate	Oct. 8-10
daho Intermountain, Boise	
l'inois, Springfield	
ndiana, Iudianapolis	
owa, Des Moines	
ansas City Live Stock	
ansas, Hutchinson	
entucky, Owensboro	
faine, Lewiston	
fass. Horticultural, Boston	
lichigan, Pontiac	
finnesota, Hamline	
Iissouri, Sedalia	
ebraska, Lincoln	
ew Brunswick, Fredericton	
lew Hampshire, Concord	
ew Jersey Interstate, Trenton	
lew York, Syracuse	
orth Carolina, Raleigh	
lova Scotia, Halifax	
phio, Columbus	
oregon, Salem	
ennsylvania, Bethlehem	
enn. Horticultural, Philadelphia	
outh Carolina, Columbia	
exas, Dallas	
Toronto Industrial	
ermont, Rutiand	
Vashington, North Yakima	
Vest Virginia, Wheeling	
Visconsin, Milwaukee	
NEW YORK.	

Sept. 8-10 Sept. 22-25 Aug. 25-28 Allegany, Angelica Afton, Afton..... Albany, Altamont. Sept. 29-Oct. 2 Brookfield-Madison, Brookfield ... Sept. 1-4 Sept. 14-17 Brookfield-Madison, Brookfield
Broome, Whitney's Point
Cambridge Valley, Cambridge
Cape Vincent, Cape Vincent
Carskill Mountain, Margaretville
Cattaraugus, Litile Valley
Cayuga, Moravia
Chautauqua, Dunkirk
Chemung, Elmira
Chenango, Norwich Columbia, Hudson Cortland, Cortland Deposit, Deposit ...... Dryden, Dryden ..... Dryden, Dryden
Dutchess, Poughkeepsie...
Erie, Hamburg...
Essex, Westport...
Franklin, Malone...
Franklinville, Franklinville Genesee, Batavia .... Greene, Cairo
Hemlock Lake, Hemlock.....
Herkimer, Herkimer
Hornelisville, Hornelisville...
Jefferson, Watertown..... Lewis, Lowville. Newark, Newark
Ningara, Lockport
Oneida, Rome
Oneonta, Oneonta
Ontario, Canandaigua
Orange, Middletown
Orleans, Aibion
Owegatchie, Ogdensburg
Oswego, Fulton

Palmyra, Palmyra	Sept. 24-1
I THREELE, WOLF PROPER	Quest 60.0
Prattsburg, Prattsburg	Sent 16.1
Prattsville, Prattsville	Sent 6 1
Pumam, Carmel	Ann St o
Queens-Nassau, Mineola	Sant 99.9
macquette-st. Regis. Potada	m Sant 0.1
Remanding, Nassau	Gant 7 1
Rensselber, West Saud Lake.	Sent 18.1
Bichneid Springs, Richfield	Inrings Nent 20. 1
Kiverside, Greene	Sent & 1
ROCKIANG, New City	Sent 1
Mock land, Orangeburg	Sent 7-11
St. Lawrence, Canton	Sent 15-16
Sandy Creek, Sandy Creek	Ang 95_91
Saratoga Ballston Spa	Cant 1 /
Continevus valley, Nchenavus	Ang 19.96
Schonarie, Schoharie	Sent 1.4
ochuyler, watkins	Sant 9.11
Deneca, Waterioo	Ment 99 94
Studey, Sluney	Sent 15.16
Suver Lake, Perry	Sent 99 Oct 1
Steilben, Harb	Home On Oak O
Steuben Southern, Troupsbur	P Sant 1.4
Sunoik, Rivernead	Gant 18 10
Sunivan, Monticello	Ang 95.9
Tioga Northern, Newark Valle	ev Sent 9 16
Tioga, Owego	No + 1 9
Tompkins. Ithaca	Ang 9k 9d
Ulster, Ellenville	Ang 98.50
Union. Trumansburg	Sant 1-4
Vernon, Vernon	Sent 90 99
Warren, Warrensburg	Cent 15 10
Washington, Sandy Hill	tne 't 90
Wayne, Lyons	Came on on
Westchester, White Plains	Sant 99 Oct 9
Wyoming, Warsaw	Sept. 28-UCL. 3
Yates, Penn Yan	Sont I A
MAINE	
Androscoggin, Livermore Fall	Aug. 23-27
Aroostook, Presque Isle	Sept. 8-10
Bristol, Bristol Mills	Oct. 6-8

	Sept. I-
MAINE.	
Androscoggin, Livermore Falls	Aug. 23-27
Aroostook, Presque Isle	Sept. 8-16
Bristol, Bristol Mills	Oct. 6-4
Bridgion, Bridgion	Nent 99_94
Cumbe land, Gorham	Sant 9-16
Cumberland, Harrison	Sant 90 40
Cumberland, W. Cumberland	Sent 99 96
E. Maine, Bangor	Aug 95.96
E. Somerset, Hartland	Sept. 17-19
Franklin. Farmington	Sept. 10-17
Franklin North, Phillips	Sept. 9-11
Hancock. Elisworth	Sept. 1-3
Kennebec, Readfield	Sept. 22-24
Knox, Union	Mant 21.94
Lincoln, Damariscotta	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Madawaska, Madawaska	Oct. 17
Osipee Valley, Cornish	Aug. 18-20
Oxford, Norway	Sept. 15-17
Oxford, Andover	Sept :0-Oct. 1
Oxford, S. Paris	Sent 15-17
Piscataquis, Foxeroft	Sept. 25, 26
Shapleigh and Acton, Acton	Oct. 6-8
S. Kennebec, S. Windsor	Sept. 8-10
Sagadahoe. Topsham	Oct. 13-15
Waldo, Belfast	Sept. 1-3
Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe	Sept. 15-17
West Washington, Cherryfield	Sept. 22-24
W. Penobscot, Exeter	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
W. Oxford, Fryeburg	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Coos, Lancaster	Sent 1-2
Laconia Grange, Laconia	Sept. 7-10
	Androscoggin, Livermore Falls Aroostook, Presque Isle Bristol, Bristol Mills Bridgton, Bristol Mills Bridgton, Bridgton Cumbe land, Gorham Cumberland, Harrison Cumberland, W. Cumberland E. Maine, Bangor E. Somerset, Hartland Frauklin, Farmington Frankin North, Phillips Hancock, Elisworth Kennebec, Readfield Knox, Union Lincoln, Damariscotta Madawaska, Madawaska Oxford, Norway Oxford, Norway Oxford, Norway Oxford, S. Paris Piscataquis, Foxcroft Shapleigh and Acton S. Kennebec, S. Windsor Sagadahoc, Tepsham Waldo, Belfast Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe West Washington, Cherryfield W. Penobscot, Exeter W. Oxford, Fryeburg.

oalord, rijebuig.	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
NEW	HAMPSHIRE.
Coos, Lancaster	Sept. 1-3
aconia Grange, Lacon	nia Sept. 7-10
Nashua, Nashua	Sept. 7-10
oak Park, Greenfield	Sept. 15-17
Rochester, Rochester.	Sept. 22-25
v	ERMONT.
ddison, Middlebury	Sept. 1-4
Brattleboro, Conn. Val	ley Sept. 30-Oct 1

Aug. 25-27. Sept. 15-17 -Sept. 15-17 Orleans, Barton. .Sept. 9-12 Orwell, Orwell. Washington, Washington Western Vermont, Fair Haven Windsor, Woodstock Winooski Valley, Waterbury

..... Sept. 29-Oct. 1

MASSACHUSETTS. Amesbury, Amesbury.....

	Barnstable, Barnstable	Sept. 1-3
	Blackstone Valley, Uxbridge	Sept. 15-16
	Bristol, Taunton	Sont 92.95
	Deerfield Valley, Charlemont	Sept. 17-18
	Eastern Hampden, Palmer	Oct. 9-10
	Essex, Peabody	Sept. 22-24
	Franklin, Greenfield	Sept. 23-24
	Hampshire, Amherst	Sept. 22-23
	Hampshire, Northampton	Oct. 7-8
	Highland, Middlefield	Sept. 9-10
	Hillside, Cummington	Sept. 29-30
	Hingham, Hingham	Sept. 29-30
	Hoosac Valley, North Adams	Sent 7-9
	Housatonic, Great Barrington	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
	Mass. Horticultural, Boston	Oct. 6. 7
	Marshfield, Marshfield	Aug. 26-28
	Martha's Vineyard, W. Tisbury	Sept. 22-22
	Middlesex North, Lowell	Sept. 10-12
	Middleser South, Framingham	Sept. 22-23
	Nantucket, Nantucket	Aug. 26, 27
	Oxford, Oxford	Sept. 10, 11
	Plymouth, Bridgewater	Sept. 16-18
	Spencer, Spencer	Sept. 24-25
	Union. Blandford	Sept. 16, 17
	Wakefield, Wakefield	Sept. 15-18
	Weymouth, South Weymouth	Sept. 17-19
	Worcester, Worcester	Sept. 7-10
	Worcester, East Clinton	Sept. 16-18
	Worcester Northwest, Athol	Sept. 7-8
	Worcester South, Sturbridge	Sept. 17-18
	Worcester West, Barre	
	RHODE ISLAND.	
	Washington, West Kingston	Sept. 8-11
į	CONNECTICUT.	
i	Branford, Branford	Sept. 7-9
1	Chester, Chester	
ı	Danbury, Danbury	Oct. 5-10
ı	Guilford, Guilford	
I	Lyme Grange, Hamburg	Sept. 2-4
I	New London, Norwich	Sept. 15-17
۱	Orange, Orange	Sept. 16-13
ı	Putnam, Putnam	
I	tafford Springs, Stafford Springs	Oct. 6 9
۱	SUnion (Monroe, etc.,) Huntington	Sent 21 24
ı	Windham, Brooklyn	

### **GRAVES' MANGE CURE**

Windham, Brooklyn..... Woodstock, South Woodstock....

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

**GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP** 

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick. No. 11 PORTLAND STREET

Boston Mass.

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Superb Edition, Beautifully Illustrat Telling How to Select, Breed, Train and Manage Them.

Sept. 1-4
Sept. 2-124
Sept. 1-5
Sept. 1-5
Sept. 1-6
Sept. 1-6
Sept. 1-6
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Sept. 1-8
Sept. 1-9
Sept. 1-19

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Of course only the good postmasters are

The new milk-selling combination seems to be getting quite a grip on the supply of New York State.

Overhauls and jumpers are going up. Now is the time to buy unless you wish to postpone purchase till another summer.

It's an interesting commentary on the safety of property in Lynn when the papers chronicle as news the fact that nobody's house has been broken into within twenty-

The Cornell school of forestry ought to be given another chance. Possibly there was sufficient ground for supplanting the director, but no sufficient reason appears for suppressing the school. The sea-serpent has been seen again, this

time off the Maine coast by a church deacon—unfortunately also reported as an enthusiastic fisherman—to say nothing of a party of Sunday-school children We have often wondered why the garment

makers didn't fit the price of a garment to the size of the wearer; but now that such action has actually been taken, plumpness becomes even more of a costly luxury. That's a long pipe line that the Standard

Oil Company is planning to run across Kansas, Missouri, the Indian Territory and into Louisiana and Texas. Apparently the company has survived the recent magazine articles.

Many towns of Massachusetts have been hugely enjoying the celebration of Old back upon one of the most desirable among Home Week. Such a return of the old- the great city markets, he has developed timers was never seen before. Some of a safe and profitable business where his them are wondering why they ever left the customers at retail prices are within sight old farm after all.

General Lee's remarks about lynching bring out a rather natural point of view that hadn't occurred to many persons whose ideas are found at a distance from the actual condition; and one, incidentally, that has very little to do with the complexion of the person lynched.

It is a rather curious illustration of the many-sided nature of the race question that the distinction of being the first woman bank president should have gone to one of the darker sisterhood. To be sure, it's only a Penny Savings Bank, but it leads the procession toward another big field of emancipation.

Judging by the slowness of trade at Brighton and Watertown, cattle buyers seem to have hardly realized that the great New England cattle markets have been re opened. Quite possibly it will be found that a part of the business has been permanently charged to smaller centres of

Why a soda-water clerk should lose his position simply because he gets married without telling his employer is hard to imagine-unless, indeed, the young man at the soda counter is looked upon by his employer as a sort of matinee idol, whose pedestal is smashed by admitted matrimony.

Some of the young tadies of Newport, according to a recent special dispatch from that throbbing centre of interest, have been sent to quieter places to reconerate from the fatiguing glories of the summer. Newport has long had the name of being the pla get a maximum of vacation in a minimum of time.

Persons who attend court trials to enjoy the humor of the proceedings will hardly appreciate Judge Forsaith's recent extempore address to those "who sit with their mouths open ready to laugh at the unfortunate." The judge spoke, however, for a goodly number of persons who consider court proceedings a painful necessity.

This is the sad story told in a Chicago court by Mr. Opello, whose fiancee strenuously objected to his whiskers: 'She got some heavy twine," testified the

swain, "and said: 'Let me show you a knot.' She tied up my wrists. We were sitting on a sofa. She pushed me backward, and, holding me with one hand, drew a pair of scissors and cut off my whiskers.'

Country storekeepers complain that rural mail carriers acting as agents for the big city mail order firms, tend to destroy the business of the country stores. The opposition is very widespread, and there are indications that some of the carriers have gone too far in acting as agents and salesmen. The small storekeepers cannot be protected from competition, but they deserve fair play.

And now Topeka, Kan., has joined the New Jersey township that wars with Cupid by making its prospective school teachers sign a non-matrimonial contract. Naturally the teachers object. Marriage is to woman much what the possession of a beard is to her brother, in that many, many persons deny that they want either, but very, very few would resign the possibility of acquiring either one or the other.

The curse of the average milk farming district is the lack of a good stock bull to sire calves worth raising. For lack of a pure-bred sire the daughter of a fine cow often turns out a scrub and lowers the standard of the herd. The agricultural societies of eastern Canada make a practice of buying pure-bred bulls on a cooperative plan and with great benefit when systematically followed out.

Those city students who went West to tackle the Kansas wheat harvest seem to have met a tough proposition. The newspapers of the region picture them in attitudes of awkwardness and distress, complaining that fourteen hours of hard, hot work is no picule even at \$2.50 a day. This light treatment of the disease of cattle, and is as it should be. Some of these young fellows are future law-makers and public officials. It is well that they should be qualified by a little real experience to undernething of actual farm conditions

The idea of a great State agricultural fair is attractive, but of late years the tendency in the Eastern States has been rather to strengthen the local fairs, field days and bull from the Marcou herd.

while many of the big fairs have had to give up the struggle for life. Some of the large associations still contrive to hold a good fa'r without having it chiefly circus and horse race, but the need of attracting a crowd of some sort to pay the bills is still the problem of the managers of leading

As things look now, the farmers of the Northwestern States are to have another remarkably prosperous season. With hay a good crop, the milk outlook good, veals selling profitably, feed moderate in price, fruit fair in quantity and price, potatoes and vegetables turning out well, the future promises far better than seemed likely the first of the summer. The corn crop is the nost unsatisfactory feature of importance, when Uncle Sam's soldier boys get on speaking terms with the princesses of Minfodder supply.

> So far as appears, there is no general sentiment among Massachusetts farmers in favor of a radical change in the makeup of the State Board of Agriculture. Many of them fear that a suddenly reduced and reorganized board would pass into the control of politicians and lose its representative agricultural character. There is much to be said in favor of gradual change and improvement rather than a hasty overturn as was attempted last winter. It has been repeatedly noted in these columns that by the way in which the work is assigned and divided the large membership has its distinct advantage, although the aggressive original effort must necessarily depend upon the secretary and his office assistants. The best friends of the board and some of those intimately connected with its work admit the possibility of great improvement in certain directions. But the most promise lies not in an out-of-the-frying-pan-into-the-fire over turn, but rather a steady development along the lines of least resistance and greatest

The experience of Mr. Harrington shows how a very choice produce route may be built up in a town of moderate size supposed by many of the neighboring gardeners to be not worth attention. Turning his of the farm; a very satisfactory condition for consumers as well as for the producer. The development of the produce route from a milk business is an interesting feature. There are farmer milkmen everywhere who might profitably do more business in vegetables and establish a convenient and paying combination of the two branches. The hay. One splendid five-acre held near the business of orders and routes and regular buyers, rather than a trade with stores or having been cut early, the prospect is good with occasional peddlers as formerly. for the second crop. It is strong soil, very Those who make regular trips with popular kinds of fresh produce are getting the cream of the trade. In many towns there is still a chance to build up a valuable route, but opportunities of this kind are growing scarce

#### A Peaceful Invasion.

The reception of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in Ireland is cordial, and shows how hospitable and enthusiastic the Irish can be when occasion demands. The visit was extremely well timed by one of the harvester, a hay loader and many other most liberal and considerate monarchs that Great Britain and her sister isle have ever known. On the eve of the probable passage of the land bill, which will allow the new tenant farmers to be the owners of the ground which they till, the presence of the king in Ireland adds weight to a coming measure of justice that has been too long delayed, and shows how deeply their rules sympathises with a people who have been misgoverned. He recognizes that they have been made frequently disloyal and thriftless subjects by extortions that have sent thousands form their old homes to a new happy citizens of the United States.

The land bill offers benefits to both owners and present tenants, and will do away with absentee landlords and their middlemen, who have been oppressors and drivers of hard bargains. There has been hitherto little encouragement for the farmers of this agricultural country to improve the land upon which they lived, for if they made changes for the better their rents would be raised, and if they refused to pay the advance they would be evicted and their holdings turned over to higher bidders, who would seek to obtain posses sion of farms chiefly on account of the improvements that had been made at the cost

King Edward, with his accustomed saving commonsense, sees this, and he is showing his knowledge of it by his present tour. He is a peace-maker, and therefore his reign will be blessed, if there is any truth in Scriptural teaching. The outrages in Ireland were due primarily to a misgovernment, which King Edward is trying to atone for, as far as lies in his power as the chief representative of a limited monarchy, and he s doing this with a tact and discretion that is in every way commendable.

The royal visits to the land of the shamrock for pacific purposes have been like angels' vigits, few and far between, since it was conquered in the far-away reign of Henry II., though Queen Victoria did in Sea. In her later years, however, she ned to have lost interest in the Emerald Isle, though she always had a strong affection for Scotland. It is not necessary now to discuss the reasons for this apparent neglect of Ireland, and it is sufficient to know that her son and successor is holding out the olive branch to a people who are willing to forget the sorrows and misunderstandings of the past in the happiness that is to come from a recognition of the fact that all has not been well with English rule in Ireland.

Farmers' Field Day.

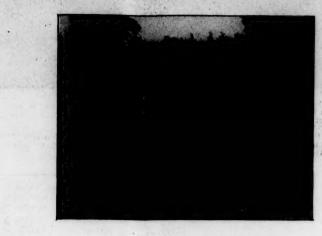
The field day at Rutland, Mass., Saturday, July 25, was well attended, although the good weather following a showery week doubtless kept away many who had planned o be present

Edge Lake Farm, the place of meeting, 18 the property of Burton W. Potter, a wellknown lawyer of Worcester. The situa tion is on a hill overlooking beautiful Lake Muchopauge, at the other side of which is the Rutland sanitariam for consumptives. Mr. Potter half seriously declares that his farm is equally well located for air and sunhe finds that sanitary location and building have effectually prevented the disease of consumption in his herd. Certainly the productive herd of forty-six cows appears in the best of condition. They are mostly grade cows of high quality, many of then giving from seventeen to twenty-three quarts per day. There are six registered Holstein heifers and a promising young

The cattle barn is a model of cleanliness



VARIOUS EFFECTS OF TOPDRESSING GRASSLAND. See descriptive article.



USING A KNAPSACK SPRAYER. See descriptive article.

and sanitation. It is well lighted and the stalls are large and comfortable. The iquid manure drains through the floor into a trough in the cellar. It is collected in a tank from which it is pumped into a hogshead on wheels when wanted for application to the soil. At one end of the tieup is a stone and cement manure shed. A truck of manure can be wheeled from the tieup into the upper part of the shed and dumped into a cart below, thus saving labor.
Ensilage is fed liberally in winter from a

three-hundred ton, wooden, octagon silo connecting with the barn. This silo is divided in halves so that the entire surface of one-half can be gone over at each day's

The two hundred-acre farm easily fills the silo and produces a large amount of produce trade is becoming almost entirely a barn yielded, Mr. Potter states, close to five tons per acre at one cutting this year, and liberally manured from the cow stable an topdressed with liquid manure. It had been seeded down last year to clover, alsike, timothy and redtop. Mr. Potter believes in the thorough-tillage idea and worked the soil well before seeding, although not to the extreme limit of the Clark method. While the tillage question was being discussed, Mr. Potter showed his visitors the very fine equipment of farm tools and implements, including sulky plows and cultivators and s variety of harrows and weeders, also a corn

> These various points of interest led to several brief but lively discussions. Most of those who had tried sulky plows liked them, but some did not. Mr. Potter himself said that none of his men could or would

> Somebody remarked that few of the cattle were dehorned. Several described their successful experience in dehorning. Others objected on account of injury to the good appearance of cattle. One or two admitted they lacked nerve to tackle the job. The plan most commended was to check the growth of horns on calves by caustic potas ome dehorned the cows they bo ught others dehorned only those inclined to be quarrelsome.

Before returning to the house, the visitors inspected the milk-room where the milk is conducted through a spout from the floor above, entering a mixer, and is drawn of into cans for shipment to Boston market. After dinner there was a little speed

making at which President C. E. Parker of Holden, head of the Cattleowners Associa tion, presided, and Secretary J. O. Harrington of Lunenburg was toastmaster. Mr. Parker alluded to the rule requiring tuberlin tests of cows taken to Massachusetts from other sections, and called it a relic of time when the cattle bureau was more arbitrary than now. Later, G. H. Ellis, the Newton dairyman, defended this rule, which he thought prevented the State being made a dumping ground for the diseased cattle of other States. He thought most of those who opposed the test had not tried it. When he was testing his cows he had worked the proportion of tuberculosis ones down to 21 per cent, of his herd. Since he stoppe the per cent. had rapidly gone up, and he believed he had made a decided mistake in stopping use of the test. Sanitary measures alone were not enough. He intended to

The new State secretary of agriculture J. L. Ellsworth, was the guest of honor her earlier days journey across the Irish and those present responded rather gener ously to his requests for hints on making his office of more value to farmers. He alluded to his own farming operations, which are quite extensive, especially in the line of market gardening. He believed the agricultural fair societies of the State were gaining ground financially. At first they raised \$138,670; now \$1,297,460, paying out \$200,000 in premiums and with a member-ship of 27,576. The average attendance at the farmers' Institutes is 104. The annual report has 15,000 circulation, much ahead of any other State document.

Recent attempts to reorganize the board were mentioned. Those who spoke beieved that no complete change was needed but rather a gradual development. Mr Potter thought the board should suggest further legislation for farmers. A. C. Stod-dard of North Brookfield thought the board eeded more young and aggressive men and that the work of forestry should be emhasized. J. E. Gifford of Sutton believed the small fairs should be encouraged. Alden Derby of Leominister thought farmers should continue to hold the power, and not let politicians appoint the members of the board. G. M. Whitaker thought more deended on the secretary than on the rest of

the board. The gypsy moth problem was discussed in a way which showed its seriousness was pelieved in. Secretary Ellsworth said that nillions of dollars were needed where a few hundred thousand would have finished the work a few years ago. It was singular that the people of the region now suffering most injury had been loudest against the work of extermination which had been so successful that they had come to be

Secretary Ellsworth, on a recent visit, found conditions now desperate in the infested region. Pines and other forest trees were being killed, and the woodlands were as bare as in winter.

Among those present were many belong-ing to the Massachusetts Cattle Owners and Protective Association, the organization which arranged for the meeting. There are now about one hundred members. Secretary J. O. Harrington says that another field meeting will be held in October.

Topdressing with Nitrate. A dose of nitrate of soda right after mowng and when the weather indicates a rainstorm, will produce desired effects in start-

ing a good second growth. In a recent bulletin of the Rhode Island station the profit from topdressing, parneularly with nitrate of soda, is shown distinctly. In fact, it may be seen at a glance from the illustration showing three test plots in one picture. The plot (No. 21) on the right of the illustration received a full ration of nitrate, or about four hundred pounds per year for the four years since seeding down, besides acid phosphate and muriate of potash. The next plot (No. 19), shown in the middle of the picture, received the same chemicals without the nitrate of soda, and the difference in yield shows very plainly. The plot at the extreme left (No. 17) received the other chemicals and also 130 pounds of nitrate of soda, and the crop, although heavy, is far from equal to No. 21.

All the plots show a good profit. The one without nitrate, after paying for the fertilizers, gave \$39.08 profit in four years. The one with a small dressing of nitrate gave \$75.20 besides cost of fertilizer, and the one with heavy dressing of nitrate gave \$123.45 eside cost of fertilizer.

The yields of field-cured hay for the four years upon the plot No. 17 receiving the full ration of nitrate of soda, have been as follows: 3.5 tons in 1899, 4.1 tons in 1900, 4.7 tons in 1901, 4.1 tons in 1902.

Good Work with Hand Sprayer.

The knapsack sprayer consists of a pum attached to a copper or galvanized iron tank of such size and shape that it can be carried on the back like a knapsack. This is a very useful form for plants, vines and shrubs, under ten feet in height, except where a large quantity has to be treated.

A potato grower a few miles from Boston claims three men can spray potatoes faster with knapsack outfits than the same num ber of men and a horse operating a barrel pump rig like that described in last week's

The knapsack outfit is just the thing fo the small farmer with a variety of crops and small acreage to spray, but not many large trees. A more powerful stream i needed for orchard work. The illustration shows the work of spraying grape vines at the New Hampshire station to prevent mildew. Prof. H. H. Lamson says the disease is usually kept away by spraying with bordeaux mixture just before leaf buds open, again just before flower buds open, a third time as soon as the fruit has set, s fourth time two weeks later, using copper carbonate solution instead of bordeaux; it may be advisable to spray again with copper carbonate when the fruit is beginning to color. The same treatment is employed to prevent black rot.

The Fertilizer Availability Problem.

Most of us who have studied the true worth of fertilizers and manures have often wondered why we must use quickly available potash and phosphoric acid (German potash salts and acid phosphate) with manures and green manures. We know very well, to cite an example, that farm-yard manure of average grade contains as much potash as nitrogen and half as much phos phoric acid. Now these proportions of plant food are suitable for all general farming crops, yet the use of such manures always gives evidence of excessive nitrogen manuring when used in sufficient quantity. We know the potash and phosphate are there, but we also know it is not effective, though it would seem it ought to be, as the same process which liberates the nitrozen should also liberate the other elements of plant food. As a matter of fact, however the notash and phosphoric acid is not made available as quickly as is the nitrogen. To follow this through the growth of the

prop when only farm-yard manure is used suffers from lack of all plant food except nitrogen, but the roughage growth, such as weeds, stalks, etc., makes a good strong growth until checked by cold weather. In the spring the decay of this vegetable substance is very rapid, and much of its plant food escapes by drainage where cover or catch crops are not used. In this way the oss of nitrogen, take the season through, is ess than either potash or phosphoric a hence the need of potash and phosphatic manuring in excess of the seeming needs of the crop. The same thing crops up in clover farming. It is often asked why should potash and phosphates be used on a clover sod turned under, when the clover must contain nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in such proportions as to suit the food need of most crops. As a matter of practical, fact, however, these mineral-fertilizer elements are needed, and are profitably used, as all farmers who have studied this

It is a fact that the nitrogen is more comthe approach of cold weather and nature's provision of dry weather shall have forced a maturity, it is then too late to do any good. As a broad general principle, thereseason crops, use only the highly available forms, German potash salts and acid phos-Bone is very good in its way, which is for fall manuring, but even then the potash must be used. There is no potash and but little available nitrogen in bone. Acid phosphate will not sour the land, but mands it.—Prof. F. W. Rane, Durham, N. green manure and farm-yard manure will. H. When either of these are used lime must be also used, as often as once in five years, forty bushels per acre, but through all this the availabilty problem remains the same. M. J. SHELTON.

York State Farming.

In Lewis County the farmers are in the midst of haying. For a week or ten days past the weather most of the time has b rainy, or lowery, so much so that but little progress was made in securing hay. The drought early in the season and the rapid growth since the rains came made having rather late for this county. Usually the hay has been secured before August, but this season there will be plenty of grass to be cut in that month.

The crop of hay has far outdone the expectations of the farmers. There is not a full crop on all farms. Some are up to an average with other seasons, while others may fall a little short, but the prospect is there will be plenty of forage in the county to carry the stock through another winter. The grain crop never was more promising.

The oat crop is heavy all about. In many fields the straw is lodging badly in a green state. Corn stands uneven. Now and then a field appears promising with a good growth, and in many instances one notice acres that are not a foot in height and will require a late, open fall to amount to

Potatoes are looking fine. Early varieties are being marketed in our villages at from eighty cents to \$1 per bushel. Veal calves are bringing six cents per pound, live weight. Our local buyers are shipping them every two weeks, and but few calves are deaconed nowadays even at the prices paid for milk, either to ship or to be manufactured into butter or cheese. There is money in fattening calves, when they bring six cents per pound at four weeks old. Milk meetings are being held all along the

line of the railroads of late in order to induce the dairymen to contract their milk for a term of years to a large milk syndicate that is endeavoring to control all the milk that is shipped to New York. The farmers all along the line are joining the association with the expectation of receiving more than at present for their milk. Everything appears to be working somewhat more and more in the interest of the tillers of the soil.

Lewis County, N. Y., July 27.

A Cheap Silo.

The first sile is always more or less of an experiment, and a good one to begin with

may be made this way: Level a place at least fourteen feet in diameter by driving an iron pin in the plank with a hole on the pin, place a level on this and turn until you have worked the ground to a satisfactory smoothness all around with a shovel.

Mark your circle with another pin in serted six feet from centre pin and dig a ditch; if on well-drained gravel, a foot deep will do. Other soils will have to be treated according to conditions to secure a well drained surface; fifteen inches wide is a good width. Fill with scones, having the top of

Have ready two pieces of 4x4 spruc wenty feet long, with holes bored in them for hoops, the first one foot from the bottom, the next one foot above, the third two feet above the second, after which, one can add six inches to each distance each hoop. The oops should be of three-eighth-inch round iron with a thread run six or eight inches on each end. Two pieces, each twenty feet long, make the hoop. Have a washer and nut for each end. Each hoop requires two holes 'n the 4x4 upright. Get 114 staves, 15 inches by four inches and twenty feet long. of hemlock, if you can have it, or spruce, or even pine if you cannot get hemlock. Square each bottom end. Stand up your 4x4 on wall, put in place your two bottom hoops and one as high as you can reach handily. Commence with the 13x4 by each 4x4, standing from each side, fastening to the hoops with nails bent over after driving in a little way, and to each other inside by barrel staves or small pieces of boards, until you make one-half Then make the other half, add the rest of the hoops and air-tight the bottom with clay, which you had better put in before the last few staves are set up. Tighten the hoops and it is ready to fill.

The whole work may be done by the farmer, his boys and girls, and the necessary oost be less than \$20, if he buys the lumber and much less if he cuts and has it sawed. It won't be perfectly round? Well, who cares! It will keep ensilage enough for twelve cows and pay for itself the first year. C. M. Vermont.

Among the Farmers.

In seeking a place to invest a few dollars the farmer cannot find a better one than in his boys, or one from which he will be likely to get larger returns on the amount invested.—F. S. Doak, Pennsylvania.

You see good buildings where you se good land. A large part of the soil is not good for anything.-Varnum Frost, Middlesex County, Mass.

A great many farmers are not satisfied with a few conveniences; but must have all the latest inventions and contrivances used on a farm. Now, this is very good and all right if you have the money, but a man, even in fair circumstances, will find "Sherriff's Sale" notice tacked upon his barn door if he does not watch his pocketbook. He had better hold on to what he has, and gather up gradually-Law-

I urge the superior advantages of our nut-bearing trees, especially for roadside plant-ing.—W. R. Lazenby, Ohio.

ing trees and plants, than to visit one of the large city parks and note the various effects produced by the work of skilled landscape gardeners.—G. P. Turner, Meadville,

Many fairs tend to extravagant expendithan the other two elements, and this is, of course, because it more quickly takes an available form. After all, the usefulness of plant food is not so much the factors. of plant food is not so much the fact of the standard of good morals and corrupt of plant food is not so much the fact of availability as having this availability at the right time. It foots little that plant food may be freely available at a time when the approach of cold weather and nature's had something elevating by the way of a good address, etc., but how is it today.

They have degenerated like some of our Fourth of July celebrations, from a good fore, give a somewhat free rein to the nitro- patriotic oration to climbing a slippery pole gen, but look sharply after potash and phosphates. For quick effects, such as late spring applications or all kinds of mid-I would not disparage manual labor or

work of any kind, and I advocate to young men that just because they are fortunate enough to have a college training, is no reason why they should not take off their coats and labor hard and long when occasion de-

We are waiting for the tobacco trust to come along and tell us what they will pay for our tobacco, and we will have to take it .- R. H. Kern, Macon, Mo.



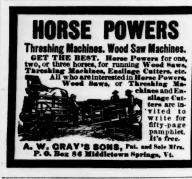
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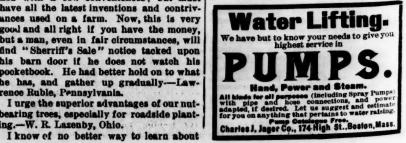
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strength Still a 61@61c, d

With th ing muc \$2.30@4.3 le higher at \$3.80@ The ma week. V

quality. Fairly : Broilers, M. Philbr pany, 160; 50; Libby New Ha & Co., 70; Vermon

& Co., 125;

Massact bush, 3; W E. Hayder Brigh Stock a eattle, 240 129 cattle. 145 calves. Tuesday arrival of

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Aug. 5, 1903.

Shotes and Fat The Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals @5.50. st week.....1179 8757 60 25,744 st week..... 949 14,656 22,048 e year ago 2678 6231 150 25,220 1507 1555 1724

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Prices en Northern Cattle.

BEEF—Per hundred pounds on total weight of side, tailow and meat, extra, \$6.00\(\frac{1}{2}6.75\); first quality, \$5.50\(\frac{1}{2}6.75\); second quality, \$4.60\(\frac{1}{2}6.25\); third quality, \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}4.25\); a few choice single pairs, \$7.00\(\frac{1}{2}7.50\); some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.75\(\frac{1}{2}3.50\). Western steers, \$4.25\(\frac{1}{2}6.75\). Store (attle—Farrow cows, \$15\(\frac{1}{2}25\); fancy milch cows, \$50\(\frac{1}{2}0\); milch cows, \$30\(\frac{1}{2}40\); milch cows, \$50\(\frac{1}{2}0\); milch cows, \$30\(\frac{1}{2}40\); milch cows, \$15\(\frac{1}{2}20\); three-year-olds, \$20\(\frac{1}{2}30\). Sheep—Per pound, live weight, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}30\); extra, \$4\(\frac{1}{2}40\); sheep and lambs per cwt. in lots, \$3.00\(\frac{1}{2}5\); lambs, \$3\(\frac{1}{2}60\).

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, \$5\(\frac{1}{2}65\); c, live weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail,—, country dressed hogs, \$6\(\frac{1}{2}60\); etc.

Veal Calves—4\(\frac{1}{2}65\); p b.

Hides—Brighton—7\(\frac{1}{2}0\); b; country lots, \$6\(\frac{1}{2}66\); c.

Calf Skins—12\(\frac{1}{2}0\); bi; dairy skins, \$40\(\frac{1}{2}600\).

Tallow—Brighton, \$4\(\frac{1}{2}0\); p b; country lots, \$2\(\frac{1}{2}30\).

Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine.		Massachus	
At Bright		At Waterte	
P A Berry	22	J S Henry	16
labby Co	20	O H Forbush	.7
M Philbrook	15	W H Bardwell	12
Farmington L S		G H Barnes	18
	24	W E Hayden	14
hompson &	00	A. Delebe	
Hanson	20 12	J S Henry	16
M Lowe	10	R Connors	25
ibby & Gould	6	H A Gilmore	14
D Kilby		Scattering	40
New Hamps	Weel	J Freeman	9
Co.	*****	L Stetson .	16
F Jones & Co	26 50		6
Heath & Co	41	J Gould	8
At Waterte		J W Ellsworth	21
	25	F L Howe	22
Vermont.		1 2 2000	
At Waterto		Western	
Williamson	5	At Bright	on.
H Woodward	6 38	A Davis	45
INEDMA	Wool	J J Kelley	72
10.		S S Learned	112
red Savage	6 19	Sturtevant&	
	60 100	Haley	112
	30 150	•	
V E Havden	29	AINEDMA	Wool
At Brighto	m.	Co.	
	15	NEDM& Woo	
New York		Co 3	
At Brighte		At Watertov	
N Smith	24	J A Hathaway	170

The English market has improved on state cattle by \$\frac{1}{20\frac{1}{2}}c P\$ fb, d. w., the change being largest on best grade of cattle. The range is \$\$11\frac{1}{20}c1\frac{1}{2}c P\$ fb, d. w. Daily it is expected that orders will be issued that live stock can be received at British ports from Boston and Port-land. The English government has been in-formed that as soon as they say the word shipments will commence, including some Canada stock. No horses were shipped within the past

6½ @6¾c, d. w.

Sheep Houses. With the heavy supply of last week butchers did not appear hungry for fresh arrivals, not hav-ing much over one-half last week's supply Prices on sheep were virtually unchanged at \$2.30\tilde{a}4.30 \mathbb{P} 100 lbs, while low-grade lambs were to higher and best-grade lambs 400 \mathbb{P} 100 lbs lower, with rates of Western, the bulk of supply,

at \$3.80@6.30 P 100 lbs. Venl Culves.

The market seems in better shape than last week. Veal is cleaned up in the city more satisfactorily and butchers feel disposed to buy. Sales at the yards were at 4c, 5c and 54c, as to quality. If extra good 5fc was paid. Live Poultry.

Fairly steady prices. Fowls sell at 131@14c. Broilers, 15@16c. Cocks, 8c.

Droven of Veal Calves. Maine—P. A. Berry, 10; Libby Company, 40; J. M. Philbrook, 48; Farmington Live Stock Company, 160; Thompson & Hanson, 60; H. M. Lowe, 50; Libby & Gould, 6; A. A. Kilby 6.

New Hampshire—A. F. Jones & Co., 210; Heath & Co., 70; W. F. Wallace, 65.

Vermont—A. Williamson, 50; N. H. Woodward, 35; F. M. Woodward, 35; F. M. Woodward, 35; F. M. Woodward, 36; F. M. Woodwa

ed Savage, 70; W. A. Ricker, 230; F. Ricker, 125; W. E. Hayden, 32, J. S. Henry, 33. ssachusetts—J. S. Henry, 29; O. H. For-3; W. H. Bardwell, 20; G. H. Barnes, 17; W. ayden, 21; R. Connors, 36; H. A. Gilmore, 17; ering, 50; L. Stetson, 16; F. L. Howe, 13. w York—G. N. Smith, 11.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 686 cattle, 240 sheep, 22,471 240 sheep, 22,200 hogs, 235 horses. Maine ttle, 21 hogs, 336 calves. Vermont, 15 cattle, ves. Massachusetts, 177 cattle, 250 hogs, ves. New York, 24 cattle, 11 calves.

seday—Separate from the Western, the all of beef cattle was light. Some twenty add of Western stock were shipped in durie week that cost near ic less P ib. for best The Eastern train of Maine stock con-argely of milch cows and calves, all inand gary of miles cows and caives, all in-di n eight carloads, with five cows from m Massachusetts. Beef cattle are offered yards in the shape of beef cows, helfers bulls with a few slim oxen, from 2@4jc. ington Live Stock Company sold 4 oxen of bs, at 4½c; Bologna cows very slim sold at J. W. Elisworth sold 5 slim cows, 4510 fbs, 16 head lequing a bulls, average 1000 fbs. 16 head including 3 bulls, average 1000 lbs, 2. S. S. Learned sold 7 carloads, average 1050 lbs, at 85.50@5.60 of choice quality.

Late Arrivals. Wednesday—The milch cow trade still shows inactivity. There were some very fine cows on sale, together with the poorer sort, including 270 odd head. A good number of buyers were present and a clearance effected. On some lots a concession had to be made to effect sale. Beef cattle are no higher than a week ago, with no improvement in demand. The Libby Company sold best cows at \$55@00, down to \$30. J. S. Henry

Hay, No. 1, \$\mathbf{P}\$ ton.

3 "fine choice clover, mix clover, \$\mathbf{P}\$ satisfies a week ago, with no improvement in demand. The Libby Company sold best cows at \$55@00, down to \$30. J. S. Henry nesday—The mileh cow trade still shows

old some 40 head, \$35@60. G. N. Smith sold some fine northern New York cows, 6 at \$50@65, down to \$35. C. A. Waite sold 3 calves, 5jc; 3 cows, 900 fbs, at 3c. O. H. Forbush sold 2 cows, 800@80 ibs, at \$3 and \$3.40. Thompson & Hanson sold cows at \$30@47.80; fancy cows, \$50@65. W. F. Wallace made sales of cows, \$35@55. W. Cullen sold 4 cows at \$30 each.

Store Pige.
The requirements light. A few sales from \$2.50

There were 275 head at market, and at the opening it was feared that the supply was too heavy, which was found to be correct. The market was slow in sales and lacked activity. With a good number of good cows the market prices could not be reduced except at a loss to owners; therefore the slow sales. A. D. Kilby sold 2 cows at \$45 each; 1 choice at \$56. F. L. Howe sold 2 choice cows, \$65 each; 4 at \$55; 4 at \$50; 4 at \$30@35. G. N. Smith sold 2 nice milch cows, \$50 each. Thompson & Hanson sold cows at \$30@45. Milch Cows. at \$30@45. Veni Calves.

At Brighton yards there were 575. Bids were a trifle stronger than last week, but butchers could not raise prices with justice to themselves. The veal market in the city is really no better. Sales were at 4@5\forall c. H. M. Lowe sold 50 at 5\forall c. Thompson & Hanson sold 51 calves, 150 hs, at 5\forall c; 80-lb calves, 4c. Farmington Live Stock Company sold 140 calves, 135 hs, at 5\forall c.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed. ccipts Aug. 4, were 152 packages. Live Poultry. Butter. At Brighton.
SHenry 16.
New York.
At Brighton.
NE D M & Woon
Co 34
At Watertown.
J A Hathaway 170

Live Stock Exports.
The English market has improved on State cattle by \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) b, d. w., the change being targest on best grade of cattle. The range is largest on best grade of cattle. The range is Extra northern creamery Extra northern creamery Extra northern creamery Extra northern creamery Extra northern dairy.

Common to good

Trunk butter in \(\frac{1}{2}\) or \(\frac{1}{2}\) fb prints.

Extra northern creamery Extra northern dairy.

Common to good

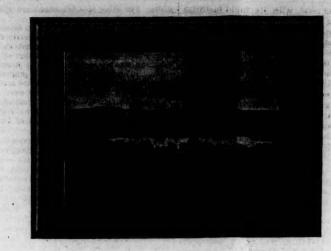
Cheese.

New York twins, extra, \$\P\$ fb.
New York twins, firsts, \$\P\$ fb.
New York twins, seconds, \$\P\$ fb.
Vermont twins, extra.
Vermont twins, firsts.
Vermont twins, seconds.
Wisconsin twins, extra, \$\P\$ fb.
Wisconsin twins, firsts, \$\P\$ fb.
Ohlo flats, \$\P\$ fb.

Interest that as more and well communities, including reasons and the control of western light. Sales were not strong on the succe common grade, but all the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow as a strong of the succe common grade, but all the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow are control of the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely have a control of the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely have a control of the control in freely have a control of the control in freely. At H. S. Harri's flow and the control in freely have a control of the contro

Mustrooms, natve, \$\psi\$ ib.  Mint, \$\psi\$ doz.  Leeks, \$\psi\$ doz.  Chives, \$\psi\$ doz.  Cantaloupe, \$\psi\$ crate.  Okra, \$\psi\$ doz.	40 460
Leeks, P doz	50@75
Chives, P doz	00(a)1 20
Cantaloupe, & crate	15@90
Okra, p dozFruit.	10@20
Apples, Southern P bbl	00@2 00
" Jersey sweet	00@3 50
" Jersey sour	50@3 50
" Astrachan (New York)2	50@3 00
" native. & bu	75a1 25
Pineapples-	_
Pineapples— Florida, P box2 Blackberries—	00@3 25
Biackberries— Jersey, P qt Hudson River Native	
Jersey, P qt	8@10
Hudson River	10@14
Native	12@14
Blueberries— Penn., Mass., N. H. Nova Scotia. Gooseberries—	10@13
Yern Seetin	12@14
Conchession	12014
Green, Pqt	8@10
Green, & Qt. Raspberries— Native & pint. Hudson River, & pint. New York, & pint.	- 6
Native & pint	12@
Hudson River, & pint	7@12
New York, ₽ pint	9@11
Muskmelons-	
N. C., P crate1	00@1 50
Muskmeions— 1 California 5 Watermeions— 5 Florida, each	wa7 w
Watermeions—	12@25
Peaches—	-2620
Georgia, P carrier1	50.23 25
Pears—	
Pears— Ga., Le Conte, P bbl	50@4 50
New Jersey Clapps3	00@4 00
Hides and Pelts.	
Steers and cows all weights	6 a 74
Rulla	6(a.7)
Hides, south, light green salted	848
" " dry flint	131 @14
" buff, in west	9@94
Calfskins, 5 to 12 ibs each	90@1 20
" over weights, each	1002 10
Steers and cows, all weights. Bulls. Hides, south, light green salted. " dry filit. " buff, in west. Calfskins, 5 to 12 hbs each. " over weights, each. 1 Deacon and dairy skins.  Dried Apples.	ക്ഷണ
Dried Applea.	4051
Kvaporated, choice	607
Evaporated, fair to prime	9000
sun-dried, as to quanty	26.4
Grass Seeds.	
Timothy, P bu., Western, good to prime 2 Clover, P B.  " choice	00 2 10
Choice	19/0/131
Dod Ton Western P 50 th sack	00 02 50
" fancy recleaned 19 th	8@10
Orchard. W bu	00@2 10
White Clover, P ib	23@26
Hungarian, P bu	25(a)1 50
Alfalfa, P fb	12@
Blue Grass, P bu1	40@1 50
Rye1	35@1 40
Buckwheat	90/@1 15
Bariey	2001 10
Beans.	3021
Pea, marrow2	30@
Pea screened	75@2 00
Pea seconds	50 21 75
Pea foreign	1500 2 10
Mediums, choice hand-picked2	75/02 00
Mediums foreign	90 2 00
Vellow eves, extra	65,02 75
Vellow eyes, seconds2	0000 08
	OURS SO
Red Kidney	10@3 35
Pes, marrow         2           Pes screened         2           Pes seconds         1           Pes foreign         1           Mediums, choice hand-picked         2           Mediums, screened         1           Jellow eyes, extra         2           Yellow eyes, seconds         2           Red Kidney         3	10@3 35

Hay, No. 1, p ton ....



EDGE LAKE FARM, RUTLAND, MASS. Location of Cattle Owners' Field Day, July 25.

FLOUR AND GRAIN Flour.—The market is quiet.

Spring, clear and straight, \$3 60@3 80.

Winter patents, \$3 90@4 20.

Winter, clear and straight, \$3 60@3 80.

Winter, clear and straight, \$5 60@4 00.

Corm Meal.—\$1 16@1 18 P. bag, and \$2 50@
2 55 P bbi; granulated, \$3 50@3 90 \$2 bbi.

Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 00@4 00 P bbi.

Out Meal.—Firm at \$5 35@5 60 P bbi. for rolled and \$5 76@6 00 for cut and ground.

Eye Flour.—The market is steady at \$3 00@
3 75 P bbi.

Corp.—Demand culct

375 p bl.
Corm.—Demand quiet, supply small.
Steamer, yellow, 612c.
No. 2, yellow, 612c.
No. 3, yellow, 612c.
Omans.—Demand quiet, prices lower.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 47c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 44c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 43c.
Milifeed.—Firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$19.
Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$20 00@23 50.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$18 25.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$20 00@23 50.
Mixed feed, \$20 50@25 50.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 25.
Linseed, \$25 00@25 50.
Barley.—Feed barley, 55@56c.
Rye.—F2c P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan. " -blood Mich .... blood Ohio .... Fine delaine, Ohio.

" Mich. X, 1 and 2

Pulled wools, scoured

American mohair

WATER-GLASS .- W. W. S, Colrain, Mass.

WATER-GLASS.—W. W. S., Colrain, Mass.:
The substance called "water-glass" in the eggpreserving receipt to which you refer is liquid
silicate of soda which can be had at low prices
of any wholesale drug firm, and would probably
be ordered for you by your nearest retail druggist. Dissolve one pound of the silicate in four
quarts of cold water. The eggs are then immersed in this solution, which should be kept in
a glazed earthenware vessel. If one of these
preserved eggs is to be boiled, the shell must be
first perforated in order to prevent cracking.

MILLET ENSILAGE.—J. D. V., Greene, N. Y.:
A few of the leading dairy men in this section
have put un millet for ensilage, and find it makes
a fairly good article, although on account of its
hollow stems which hold some air, it does not
keep quite so sweet as corn. But it does not
spoil, and makes a reasonably good feed. So far
as we can find, everybody puts in millet without
cutting; that is, the hungarian and other short
kinds of millet; the taller Japanese millet is usually cut like corn. Millet is cut at the same stage
as if it were to be made into hay, and should not
be left until it gets woody.

united. The crack or fissure must grow out with the growth of tae hoof, and the object of limiting motion is to prevent the extension of the fissure upwards into the new horn when it is first pro-duced from the coronet. To promote the rapid upwards into the new horn when it is first produced from the coronet. To promote the rapid growth of new horn of a strong character, resort set in strawberries the following fall, winter of the had to blistering the coronet, and to

urning out into a soft pasture. IMPORTING LIVE STOCK .- S. W., Dutchess County, N. Y.: Any person contemplating the importation of animals other than horses must first obtain from the United States Secretary of first obtain from the United States Secretary of Agriculture two permits, one stating the number and kind of animals to be imported, the port, and probable date of shipment, which will entitle them to clearance papers on presentation to the American consul at said port of shipment, the other stating the port at which said animals are to be landed and quarantined, and the approximate date of arrival Horses are required to ate date of arrival. Horses are required to pass a veterinary inspection at the port of entry, and, if found to be infected with any contagious lisease, will be isolated, and may not be allowed o land. Cattle, sheep and other ruminants must be accompanied with a certificate from the local be accompanied with a certificate from the local authority of the district in which the ani-mals have been for one year prior to the date of shipment, stating that no contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, an-thrax, rinderpest, or any other disease con-tagious to cattle has existed in the district during that year. Swine must be accompanied with a similar certificate relating to the non-existence of foot and mouth disease, hog cholers, swine plague and erysipelas. Imported animals must also be accompanied with an affidivit by the owner, stating that the animals have been in the district where purchased for one year next preceding the date of sale, that no contagious disease affecting the species has existed among them, or among any animals of the kind with which they have come in contact, for one year last past, and that no inoculation has been practiced among the animals for the past two years. The importer or his agent supervising that the shipment must also send an affidavit stating that the animals have not passed through any district infected with contagious diseases affecting that description of animal, that they have not been exposed in any possible manner to the contagion of any of said contagious diseases, and that the animals, when not driven, have been shipped in clean and disinfected cars and vessels direct from the farm where purchased. The foregoing certificate and affidavits must accompany the animals and be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry. The grid of quarantine for the cattle imported from gary the animals and be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry. The grid of quarantine for the cattle imported from at the port of entry. All cattle so tested which show a reaction will be prohibited from entry into the United States directly from the Islands at the port of entry. All cattle so tested which show a reaction will be prohibited from entry into the United States directly from the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey may, however, he admitted withstence of foot and mouth\_disease, hog cholera, wine plague and erysipelas. Imported animals

out being tested with tuberculin. Persons who desire to have animals tested in England should apply to Dr. T. A. Geedes, care of United States Consul-General's Office, London. OBPINGTONS.—A.C. H., Summit County, O.: The breed was originated in England and is popular there, but there is cause for doubt whether the boomers of the Orpington will be equally successful in America. Lack of yellow legs and skin are the great drawback. Otherwise the bird resembles the Plymouth Rock in general characteristics.

EXTENSIVE DAIRY FABMING.

The largest dairy farm in New York State is located in Feridale, Delaware County, and contains one thousand acres. It is owned by N. W. Ayer, the Philadelphia millionaire. On the farm is the largest creamery in the country, where every day in the year 65,000 pounds of milk is made into 1½ tons of glit-edged butter. There are 250 head of thoroughbred Jersey cattle on the farm. The property embraces Mr. Ayer's country-seat. Farming on so extensive a scale was started a few years ago by the owner as a novelty and experiment. The Ayer family, with a big party of guests, are now at the farm.

WHEY FOR PIGS AND CALVES.

WHEY FOR PIGS AND CALVES. For calf feeding, whey should be given sweet and as warm as new milk, and to it should be added flax meal or oil meal boiled to a jelly. A calf two months old should receive twice daily

The most successful strawberry growers plow up their fields as soon as the berries are all gathered and sow them in cowpeas, But the vast majority of growers gather two and sometimes three crops of berries

from the same field. How to do this successfully is the object of this article. Bar off with a turning plow the strawberry rows, leaving unplowed a strip about a foot wide containing the plants. On this strip chop out the plants, leaving them about eighteen inches apart. Always leave young (1-year-old)

plants instead of old ones when possible.

In this chopping out kill all weeds and grass. A week or ten days latter sow cottonseed meal at the rate of eight hundred to one thousand pounds an acre in the furrow left on each side of the row. Then spit out the middles, throwing the earth closely around the plants, but not on them, or they will be smothered.

Whenever practicable, though with a large acreage it is not usually practicable it pays to burn off the field or bed before barring off. To do this mow the foliage of the plants as closely as possible. Then loosen up the straw used as a mulch, and

Silos Ensilage Making

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of CAROLINE DIEBNER at as CAROLINE L. DIEBNER of Somerville, in said County, insane person,

WHEKEAS, Frederick A. P. Fiske, the guardian of said ward, has presented for allowance, his fourth account as guardian upon the estate of said ward:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the first day of September, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said guardian is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHABLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

one hundred thousand men, the total mortality in lung diseases ranges from three to four and half times that of the agricultural class.

BARLEY AND PEAS.

This crop is very useful for late soiling. Its field management is practically identical with that of oats and peas; it is not injured by light frost, and can be fed throughout the month of October. If the weather is cool and moist throughout August and September, nearly as large yields may be obtained as from a crop of oats and peas, but if the fall is dry and hot the crop is liable to be very much reduced.

EXTENSIVE DAIRY FARMING.

The largest dairy farm in Name and peas in processed in Feridale.

The largest dairy farm in Name and peas in Feridale.

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The largest dairy farm in Name and peas in Feridale.

The largest dairy farm in Name and peas in Feridale.

The largest droughout the total mortality in the State of Nebraska, praying to be appointed trustee under the will of ELIZABETH F. DOANE, late of Lincoln, will of ELIZABETH F. DOANE, late of Lincoln, will of ELIZABETH F. DOANE, late of Lincoln, will of ELIZABETH F. DOANE, late of Interested in the trusts under the will of ELIZABETH F. DOANE, late of Interested in the trusts under the will of ELIZABETH F. DOANE, late of Interested in the turust under the will of ELIZABETH F. DOANE, late of Interested in the tuil of E

cause, if any you have, why the same once in be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massa-Chusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntier, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousard nine hundred and three.

"S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

o all persons interested in the estate of FIDELIA WHEELER, late of Acton, in said To all persons interested in the estate of FIDELIA WHEELER, late of Acton, in said County, deceased.

WHEERAS, Horace F. Tuttle, the trustee under the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the first, second and third accounts of his truss under said will:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the first day of September, A. D., 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said trustee is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS FLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirtieth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

To all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA O'CONNOR, late of Newton, in said County, deceased.
WHEREAS, R. D. Weston-Smith, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said

of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the first day of September, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the torenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.
And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-nint day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.
S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

AN INTERESTING SIGHT AT THE HORSE SHOW.



It never would if you use Glosserine. The success with which this fiuld is used in cases of eruptions endorses it as one of the most valuable remedies for gentlemen's driving or saddle horses. Bathing and shampoving after driving cleanees the animal and prevents it from contracting any disease, so liable to collow while eruptions and germs are permitted to remain on the skin. Glosserine will be found valuable after driving. Bathe the horse either in sections or give a thorough shampoo. It will be found that by washing the neck and the back where the collar and saddle rests, will be a preventive of soreness and eruptions. Price \$2.

C. N. CRITTENTON COMPANY, 115 Fulton St. New York. MOW OFTEN THIS POINT ARISES.



**FAIRBANKS** Steel Windmills

get all the force there is in the gentle breeze and they don't blow down when storms or me. Built to embrace and apply to best purpose the forces of the air. Accommodate themselves to all conditions. We also make the fremous Eclipse wooden mills, tanks, towers and all windmill belongings. Estimates given on in-dividual windmill water systems. Windmill catalog mailed free. CHARLES J. JAGER CO., 174 High Street, Beston, Mass

You'll Never Regret buying The PAGE for your fall fencing. It lasts PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the exter.

MANTED—A live, single American man for farm work. Must be good teamster and a hustler. State age and experience. References required. Board furnished. Wages £25 a month. Steady work for the right man. E. H. WAITE, Cobalt. Ct.

MANTED to correspond with a young, active, honest man, for position in creamery. Some knowledge of buttermaking would help secure this permanent position. MONSON CREAMENT, MONSON, Mass. WANTED—A well recommended girl or middle-aged woman for general housework in a small private family. House has all conveniences. Salary 315 per month. Address BOX 102, East Northfield, Mass.

WANTED—At once, competent, single man on milk route. Permanent position to right man. Must be a good milker. Apply with reference, S. D. NEW-ELL, Bristol, Ct.

ANTED—Young man for all-round farm work.

Good milker, single, temperate, references.
State wages, with board in family. J. H. NELSON,
Lakeville, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife, teamster and housework. Family 8. \$35. EDGAR HEMINGWAY, Mon-towese, Ct.

WANTED — Immediately, good farm hand, good milker and teamster and sober. \$20 per month. Also good house girl, \$3 per week. H. W. BARNES, Dracut, Mass. WANTED-Rel able man on large poultry farm.
Must be good teamster. C. E. L. HAYWARD,
Hancock, N. H.

WANTED-Boy, 15 to 17, good milker. State wages. M. D. WHITNEY, Westminster Depot, Mass.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman for general housework in family of three adults, on farm; house with city conveniences. Good home to right person. Write for particulars, stating wages. E. D. WHITE. Andover, Ct.

WANTED—Reliable boy on poultry ranch. No to-bacco or liquor. Good place for right-boy. State age, weight, height and wages expected to start with, BOX 108, Davisville, R. I.

WANTED—Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work. GEORGE T. CLARK, Beacon Falls, Ct. WANTED—A first-class cheesemaker, permanent position. Address M. B. & F. S. HUBBELL, 137 High Street, New Haven, Ct.

WANTED—Man on farm, married or single. Write or come for particulars. Tenement. WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, Bristol, Ct. WANTED—Single man for general farm work. Tem perate, good milker. E. R. CUTTS, Milford, N. H

DELIABLE, rugged man for general farm work HERBERT DEMING, Cornish Centre, N. H. 4 Poultry Papers, 10 cents. More information than any book. EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Me.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate. By License of Probate of Real Estate.

By License of Probate Court at East Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, Mass., Sept. 2, 1902, will be sold in Holliston, in said County, by public auction on Monday, Aug. 10th, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon;

The Lucy M. Drake Homestead, consisting of a two-story house of nine rooms, with two acres of land and a good variety of apple trees and eight acres of wood and pasture land adjoining, situated on a good street within twelve minutes walk of good schools, the business centre of the town, steam and electric cars. Terms half cash.

ORRIN THOMSON.

Executor of the Estate of Lucy M. Drake.

Holliston, July 22, 1903.

Holliston, July 22, 1903.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of LUCINDA CUTTING, late of Weston, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Lydia A. Hawkes of Weston, in the county of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first day of September, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give publish notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTE PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTEE, Esquire, First Judge of gaid Court, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

#### Our Domes.

The Workbox

MEN'S RIBBED SWEATER. (38 and 40 Chest Measure). In making larger or smaller sweater, add

crease 5 stitches for inch chest measure, larger or smaller. Eight skeins of knitting worsted, 1 pair rubber or bone needles No. 4, one pair

steel needles No. 12. Cast 129 stitches on steel needle (\*) 1 plain, purl 1, repeat from (\*) to end of row. 2d row-(\*) purl 1, 1 plain, repeat from (\*)

Repeat these two rows alternately to depth of 2 inches. Change to bone needle and repeat this pattern till the back is s long. Leave 23 stitches each end for shoulders and bind off the stitches be-tween for neck. Knit each shoulder to the

depth of one inch. Cast on 51 stitches between the 2 shoulder pieces, having 129 stitches in all. Knit 21 inches of pattern. Change to steel needles and rib two inches more. Bind off loosely.

Sleeve-Begin at top and cast 120 stitches on bone needle. In same rib as sweater knit 11 inches. Turn (\*) 1 plain, purl 1, 1 plain, purl 1, knit 3 together, knit pattern to within 7 stitches of the end, knit 3 tother, purl 1, 1 plain, purl 1, 1 plain, knit 5

rows without decreasing. Repeat from (\*) four times more or five times in all. You now have 100 stitches on the needle.

Knit 91 inches from the point without de-Decrease as before, every sixth row until

there are 88 stitches on the needle. Knit without decreasing until the sleeve measures 20 inches. Change to steel needles and in same rib knit four inches. Bind off loosely. Sew up sleeves and underarm seam EVA M. NILES. and sew in sleeves.

#### How to Make Good Soup.

Invariably the housewife who has a reputation for fine soups is the one who supervises the food left from each meal, and sees that no bone, unless burned in the broiling, no scrap of meat, not the least bit of gravy and not a teaspoonful of vegatables are wasted, says the Tribune. All these she uses in her soup kettle. This, indeed, is the French woman's secret, and she helps it out with indicious seasonings.

Fresh meat will need to be purchased at least once a week for the soup stock. For the purpose a piece of the shin of beef, with the bone which contains marrow, a knuckle of veal for additional gelatine and the cold meat and bones which have been saved should all soak in cold water for half an hour or so, and then be brought very slowly to a simmer. When the meat is cooked to shreds and the knuckles fall apart it is time to remove the kettle. Many persons season the stock while it is cooking, but this practice has its disadvantages. In the first place vegetable juices will cause it to sour much more readily; besides, once it has been seasoned it is impossible to vary it so decidedly. Then, too, in the daily scaldings of the stock, which is necessary if the fat is removed from the top, much of the flavor is lost in steam. It is an excellent plan to fill stone crocks, each holding enough for one day's supply to let the cake of grease form upon them, and extra chemicals to make the required amount when they are entirely cold cover them and and kind of ash, caramel or some coal tar place them in the refrigerator. Undisturbed, and in a cool place, the stock will inal white vinegar has doubled in selling keep for two weeks.

### The Care of Clothes.

Too much cannot be said upon the airing of silk and woolen waists after being orn. When removed they should be carefully brushed and mended, if there are any little repairs to be made, and then hung over a waist hanger or the back of a chair near an open window, with the wrong side out. For thin, fluffy waists, or those of handsome silk or satin, it is an excellent plan to stuff the sleeves with white tissue paper and put the garment away on

A charming receptacle for summer shirtwaists, which should always be laid their full length and very lightly, one over the other, may be obtained by taking an ordinary wooden box about two feet long by three feet deep, and covering it with some pretty cretonne, with the inside covered either to match or in contrasting goods, and the covered lid attached by two or three fancy brass hinges .- The Delineator.

### Meat Salads.

Chicken Salad-Dress one chicken, put into cold water and set over the fire to cook. After it has cooked a short time, salt and put in a large spoonful of butter. When tender, cool and take out the bones, use all but the gizzard, skin and heart, cut into small pieces, measure and put into an earthen dish. Take some white stalks of celery and cut into fine pieces, but do not chop it, and a little fine cut cabbage, and salt to taste. Mix with a good salad dressing. Serve cold. Equal parts of the chicken and celery can be taken, or celery and cabbage can be used together if liked best. This salad will keep for some time if kept in a cool place.

Ham Salad-One pint of either baked or boiled ham can be used. Chop fine with one pint of breadcrumbs, moistened with sweet milk, one teaspoonful of dry mustard, and a little pepper. Put into a saucepan and heat thoroughly. Turn into a small platter and garnish with slices of boiled eggs. Serve hot for lunch.

Fish Salad-Cook a white fish or a trout; when done take out the bones, cool, and cut fine. Chop as much celery or cabbage as you have fish. Season with salt and butter, and use any good salad dressing.

Shrimp Salad-Take equal quantities of chopped canned shrimp and celery cut in small pieces, add a little chopped sweet parsley and chives, and mix with salad

Egg Saiad-One dozen eggs boiled hard, remove the shells and cut in halves, mash, the yolks with a little butter and one teaspoonful each of salt, sugar, celery seed, and four teaspoonfuls of vinegar, mix all to gether and fill the whites of the eggs with the mixture and they are ready for the

Lobster Salad-Boil two lobsters, and take out the meat, and cut it in dice. Wash a couple of dozen lettuce leaves and arrange in a salad bowl. Make some mayonnaise and mix the lobster and mayonnaise together, put on the lettuce leaves and garnish with hard-boiled eggs.

Sweetbread Salad-Boil sweetbreads in salted water twenty minutes, put into cold into small pieces, mix in a bunch of shredded lettuce, and a couple of stalks of celery cut fine and add salad dressing to taste and

Saiad Dressing-Beat the yolk of one egg for fifteen minutes, add slowly one-hal teaspoonful each of mixed mustard and salad oil, one teaspoonful of sugar, onefourth teaspoonful of salt, and six tableconfuls of cream. Stir until very smooth, en add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, his receipt will make only a small quan-y. If one wishes more it can be doubled.

Couches and Nerves. Couches have saved more minds and nervous systems than all the doctors and med-

cines pat together. It is the best refuge that the overworked reeper has, did she but know it; and the only fault I have to find with women is that, as a rule, they do not use their couches half enough.

When distracted by the infinite cares of the household and worried over this bill and that a women should have a place where she can throw herself down and, stretched at ease, allow her troubles to straighten themselves out of their own

By these means hysteria is avoided, beauty is preserved, and the women's chances for eternal salvation are helped tremendously.- Philadelphia North Amer

#### Flagrant Food Adulterations.

In the course of an earnest article in 'What to Eat' Frederick Bedford, assistant State chemist of the diary and food department of Minnesota, tells of some flagrant instances of food adulteration. In several samples of pepper, he says, he has found as much as ten per cent of sand and clay. "Politics never brought together such combinations as pepper often does. Cocoanut shells, peanut hulls and sawdust are added for bulk and weight, plaster for weight alone, and cheap refuse from mills for bulk without weight. Then the whole is colored if necessary to match the 'spice' it soon will be, then it is moistened and mixed, baked and ground. This is known to the trade as P. D.'s (pepper dust), and is used as mixtures with good spices.

More cunning yet, according to Dr. Bedford, is the manufacture of jellies, jams and similar products. The body of his jam or jelly is made up of some starchy material and of apple pomace, the residue of pulp left from eider or vinegar making. If jelly is to be made of it, gelatine is probably added next, then citric or tartaric acid to make tart. Next is added an artificial essence to give the flavor of the desired fruit, then a preservative and some times saccha

rine, a substance made from coal tar. "We have often dyed a piece of wool the size of a man's hand a bright color from the dye added to one teaspoonful of preserves good make and otherwise pure," says Mr. Bedford. "The dyes are the same as those used in ordinary dress goods dyeing, and our collection reminds one of 'Joseph's coat."

Cider vinegar offers a fertile field for the inventor. To the ordinary white wine vinegar the manufacturer adds cider boiled down, or glucose or beet sugar house waste. dye for the color, and the result is that orig-

A far more dangerous practice is to make vinegar out of acetic acid produced by the dry distillation of woods. This contains

actually poisonous substances. Lemon and vanilla extracts are seldom made from lemon and vanilla. The lemon odor is given by a "lemon grass" grown in Brazil: the color by a root or coal tar dye. Sometimes, Mr. Bedford says, he has found wood alcohol used instead of the ormore often made from a chemical than from

In Minnesota, Jamaica ginger extract has everal times been found made with wood alcohol. Two deaths and one case of total blindness are known to have been caused by its use.

"This last fraud," says Mr. Bedford, " is about the limit, and arouses our indignation. One fraud more profitable and harmless but nevertheless exasperating, is the doctor ing of the cream sold by a large firm of the Twin Cities. The law requires twenty per cent, of fat in cream. They dilute it to fifteen or sixteen per cent., color it to resemble the cream from the finest Jersey cow and thicken it to show a richness of twenty-five per cent. Some people insist on having this cream because it looks so good; but what of the country dairyman who seeks to please his customers and do an honest business? Fines thus far only check this firm for a while. Their extra profits soon pay the fines."

And so the scandalous story goes. Cot-tonseed and lard oil are labelled "pure olive oil;" maple syrup is cheaper the further away one buys it from Vermont and Canada, the imported wines were never on shipboard, but were labelled to suit the buyer. And still people wonder how the pure food commissioners earn their salaries and pooh-pooh their efforts to get a national pure food bill passed.

## Infection by Drinking.

One of the new theories of hygiene that octors are teaching to persons who have children to rare is concerned the comparatively unimportant duty of drinking out of a glass in the proper way. The new way of drinking according to the physicians who teach it, avoids any contact of the lips with the rim of the glass says "the Minneapolis Journal." The lips are held so that the rim of the glass touches the outside of the lower lip. By the usual method of drinking the glass is held between the two lips. The newer way is urged by doctors as a means of avoiding any possible infec-tion from using a glass that had been previously handled by a sufferer from a contagions disease.

### Living in the Present.

One thing to be remembered in the life of the late Pope is that he took a great interest in the things of the passing hour. He was a very old man-living far beyond the time set by the psalmist as the length of human existence—yet he did not dwell entirely in the past. He was willing that it should bury its dead, and he followed the poet's advice and acted in the living present

This kept his mind young and his heart youthful, and at ninety-four he was not so sunk in dreams of the past as to forget modern progress and modern advance, along the lines of civil and religious liberty. It is true that he did long for the restoration of the temporal power of the papacy, and this is regarded by Protestants as harking back to mediavalism, but otherwise his modes of thought and expression were distinctly modern. He recognized the glo ries of other ages, but he saw the possibilities of his own age in its greater opportuni-

was not blind, but he was actively alive to its virtues, and labored along lines that would make them meet with deserved appreciation. He was no gloomy pessimist, but a cheerful optimist, to whom religion was a source of joy and hope. His poetry, as well as his more prosaic teachings show this, and the lesson of his life is that the truly good man is universally honored in this year of grace. is universally honored in this year of grace 1903, which, with all its shortcomings, is the most civilized one that man has known.

#### **Domestic Hints**

ONION AND LETTUCE BALAD. Two heads of lettuce and a small Bps onion must be taken, as well as six tablespoo rul of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. After mixing the salt and pepper with the oil, add the vinegar and stir very thoroughly. Strip off and put aside the green leaves of lettuce, and after washing the heart leaves in cold water, drop them into a pan of ice-water, to make them crisp. Peel the onion (it is well to peel it under water), and with a sharp knife cut it into shavings. Shake the lettuce in a colander until it is free of water. Put the lettuce and onion into a salad bowl in alternate layers, sprinkling a little of the dressing upon each layer. Serve the salad as soon as possible after it is made; or, to put it in another way, do not make it so early that it will stand a long time before being eaten. The green leaves of lettuce, which were put away at the outset, may be boiled and hashed like spinach, and served as a cooked vegetable.

ROASTED FRESH PORK. Take three pounds of fresh loin of pork; seaso two hours before needed with two good pinches of salt and one good pinch of pepper, well dis-tributed. Put it into a roasting-pan with half cupful of water, place it in the oven, and let roast for fully one and a half hours, being careful to baste it frequently with its own gravy. Remove it to a hot dish, skim the fat from the gravy, strain the lean part over the roast, and serve.

ORANGE JELLY. Scrub the oranges well with a vegetable brush and warm water. Cut in halves and squeeze out juice on glass drill, strain, add one and one fourth pounds of granulated sugar to each pinfourth pounds of granulated sugar to each pin-of juice, and boil twenty minutes or until a thick ielly forms when a little is cooled. If the orange are very sweet, add juice of one lemon to half dozen oranges.

#### CURRANT SHRUB.

Heat red or black currants until the juice runs freely, squeeze the fruit and to each quart of the liquid allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar; stir the juice and sugar until the latter is dis solved, and when the mixture is cold, and a thinly sliced cucumber and the beaten whites of two eggs. Serve in a tall cut glass pitcher half filled with cracked ice.

LADIES' PALATES.

Whip five whites of an egg in a basin, with three-quarters of a pound of powdered sugar, and add half a pound of flour by degrees; when this is mixed, add one ounce of pounded candled orange flowers. Rub some baking sheets with white wax. Put the paste into a paper funnel and squeeze it out on to the baking sheets in roun s 1½ inches in diameter; let the top of the paste dry; then brush it over lightly with some white of egg beaten up with a fork, and bake in a moderate oven.-From "The Book of Preserves," by Jules Gouffe. FISH CHOWDER.

For fish chowder fry some slices of salt pork in an iron pot. Put in a layer of fish, cut in slices on the pork, then a layer of thinly sliced onions and one of sliced potatoes. Repeat until the quantity desired is obtained. Season each layer of onions with salt and pepper. Split hard b cuits and place them on the sides and top. Add water enough to come into sight. When the potatoes are tender the dish is ready. Add half a pint of milk or a cup of cream and serve.

### Hints to Housekeepers.

To escallop fish use fish that has already been ooked. Remove all the bones and shred finely Place a layer in a baking dish and cover with breaderumbs and finely cut cold boiled potatoes. Season, and, if preferred, a little shredded onle dinary alcohol as a solvent. Vanilla is or hard-boiled egg may be added. Repeat until the dish is ful. Finish on the top with bread. crumbs and egg. Pour over this a drawn-butter uce and brown.

To remove the squeak from a wicker chair or settle, chaik the parts upon which the friction falls. The same advice holds good with willow hampers.

"Do you still sprinkle your clothes with cold asked the veteran housewife, pityingly, water? of the five-weeks bride. "Then let me tell you something. Use hot water. It will dampen the lothes more evenly, and they will be ready for

Files will not settle on windows that have been vashed in water mixed with a little kerosene. Some persons claim that baked potatoes are icious if they are half cooked by boiling before going into the oven.

The unsightly face of a bisque doll may some imes be restored to something like its pristin

eauty by rubbing it with a soft cloth oiled with outter.
To look cool is so much more important than to

feel cool! That is one reason why the transpar-

ent black gown, that shows the neck and arms through, is so popular for warm weather. "How cool you look!" is the admiring, envious comnent such a frock elicits. Isn't that worth while? In summer the baby should not go out during the hottest part of the day. Early morning is the best time for his airing. Take him from his bed, wash his face and hands, put a light fiannel wrapper on over his nightdress and take him out He can finish his nap and have his breakfast ou of doors. The early morning air in summ sweet and refreshing, and a good tonic. As the sun creeps higher and the air becomes warme you can bring him in and give him his bath. He will then probably go to sleep again in the dark-ened nursery, thus affording the nurse a little time for rest or a nap to make up for what she has lost by early rising. If the weather is very warm do not send the baby out again until late in the afternoon, when the air again becomes cooler He can stay out during the early evening, but should always be brought in before the dew be-

Sunburn will yield to a liniment of lime water and linseed oil, which most mothers of little children keep in the emergency closet for burns. A quarter of an ounce of the oil to half a cupful of me water are the right proportions.

### Fashion Motes.

. The feminine waist line is again subject to iteration. For a year large waists have been ashionable, and wide girdles and belts empha sized rather than otherwise this amplitude. The princesse shape, which is probably the coming model, demands a smaller waist. There is an indication that beits, too, are to be done away with, one new model having a skirt fitted into a bodice-shaped yoke at the waist, and needing no belt at all. Another model is made like a princesse dress, the skirt forming a bodice of itself to several inches above the waist. The bodie

to several inches above the waist. The bounce or corselet was boned and very carefully fitted. With it came a short, sack-shaped bolero.

•• The most fashionable material for fine gowns is undoubtedly chiffon. It is made into day as well as evening gowns, and seen in spotted day as well as evening gowns, and seen in spotted and figured effects quite as often as plain. A reseds green chiffon gown is a mass of tucks and plaits running at right angles to each other. The simply cut blouse is composed of groups of fine tucks alternating with rows of the straight around plaits. The sleeves are similarly contrived, the plaiting and the tucking ending at the elbow, leaving the lower half loose and baggy. The side plaits form a hip yoke for the skirt, and are crossed by groups of tucks which extend to the knees. A graceful fichu of the chiffon with open insertions of dyed lace is arranged low on the shoulders and is tucked into the deep, folded

then add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar.
This receipt will make only a small quantity. If one wishes more it can be doubled.
Another Salad Dressing—The volks of in a double boiler, add half a teaspoonful of mustard, beat the eggs well with the egg beater. Stir until cool so that no crust will form on it, and it is ready for use. This dressing will keep for some time in a cool of time shop, the parasol had a country, and hope. His poetry, as well as his left the skirt.

"A lovely parasol and hat to be worn to gether—and this is a marvellously pretty fashion to follow—were seen at a small, but exclusive shop. The parasol had a foundation of yellow silk, and was sovered with spuffed flounces of chiffon. The first flounce was pale pink and the was not blind, but he was actively alive to its fasting melange of color, but when the flounces were stirred by a breeze all the tones showed themselves in a fascinating melange of color. The hat was white rice straw, trimmed with a wreath of tea roses and white ostrich feathers.

e°e A dressmaker's device for preventing skirts of very thin, soft materials from falling in at the back is worth noting. She advises sewing a featherbone tape down the centre back seam of the foundation skirt. If this is not sufficient, put the featherbone in the side seams also:

es. Short petticests of Italian silk are recommonded for cool days in summer. These petticoats are a little expensive to buy, but they wear remarkably well and launder like cotton. They are warm and cling to the figure so closely that even stout women wear them without's deline. even stout women wear them without adding materially to their size.

. New sailor hats have bands of white sating ribbon with large water spots of blue or red
The ribbon can be purchased by the yard for new bands when needed.

accord with the divine law which alone enables him to receive its aid. It is like new bands when needed.

•°e The trying color of natural pongee is offset by several ingenious combinations. When no other color is desired on the gown itself the hat Shake the lettuce in a colander until it is made the contrasting element. With pongee f water. Put the lettuce and onlon into a suits are worn hats of burnt or deep-yellow straw

out a close undersleeve, seems to increase. A gown of brown pongee, sunplaited, has sleeves long and pointed and nowhere confined. The skirt of this dress is perfectly plain, the plait drawn a little around the hips to give a trim effect. The waist is decorated with a yoke of brown lace diamond-shaped madallions lined with blue chiffon. These are laid lightly over the plaiting and over the folded collar. A row of the madallions edges the towing sleeve. Long sash ends of ribbon.

••• A Russian-blouse suit for a little boy is of

soft-finish taffeta in a black and white shepherd's plaid. The blouse is side-plaited from a shallow yoke and has a collar and cuffs of embroidered white linen. The collar is quite deep and has

••• The Russian sults worn by very little boys, thing, the young, the gifted, the prosperous, just emancipated from sexless muslins, have no rousers but are meant to be worn with short drawers finished with a bit of embroidery. The little garments are very attractive made up in butcher's linen, embroidered in white, or funeral occasions, to seasons of calamity, trimmed with washable Persian embroidered or for the aged or the defective classes bands worked with pale colors.

•\*• Hair ornaments of ribbon and tulle bows are not worn this summer as extensively as they were in previous years, and indeed during the past winter. Handsome combs seem to have taken their place. Nothing more beautiful than some of the new horn and shell combs and long pins have been produced. All sorts of odd jew els are used in these combs, and often the horn is cut out to admit a piece of semi-transp jade. Baroque pearls are popular in this cor nection, and coral and carnelian are frequently

. As popular and quite as pretty runabout suits as the ubiquitous shirt-waist dresses are the beited-in-jacket suits of shepherds' plaid and foulard. They are very youthful, and are becom ing to almost any figure.

6° Gowns of brown linen and holland are often sombre and heavy in appearance unless often sombre and heavy in appearance unless relieved by a touch of color. It is not unusual to see cuffs and collars of contrasting shades of nen, white, green or pale blue. Fagotings of drawn work bands of some good color are like-wise employed. Dark blue is an excellent contrasting color.

. Beautitul shirt waists are made from em proidered linen pillow cases. A pair is needed for one waist, and the cost, while con is less than the embroidered patterns sold in the shops. Pillow cases with drawn work borders also make charming waists, the two borders

forming the front of the blouse. oo The long trouser middy suits are not worn very much at present. Sallor suits with full blouses and short knee breeches without much fullness at the knee are almost as popular for boys of five to eight as the Russian blouse suits. After that age the Norfolks suits are appropriate. latter cut are shown this season.

... Undersleeves of lace, of hand-embroidered white bastise and linen, and of all-over embroid-ery are for sale in the shops. A foulard or volle gown is prettily varied by having several sets of these undersleeves of different degrees of

... Wheat is dyed all colors of the rainbow this year, and is much used in the decoration of morning hats. It looks especially well on hats of the same color or drawn through ribbon bows which match its dve.

. In Paris they are using bead tassels where ever there is an excuse for beads or pendants. A pale blue cloth coat is described as being med with a passementerie motif weighted with bead tassels in the two contrasting tones of the garment. A black cloth tailored costume had white cloth waistcoat daintily embroidered with urquoise beads and pendants. Colored have been very little seen since 1860, although steel and jet beads have rarely been out of fash

... Beautiful as are the many embroidered and painted swisses, muslins, chiffons and gauzes they are not recommended to those who expec to wear their summer gowns at the seasi n a very short time are reduced to strings. One of the best materials for the seaside is figured grenadine, which this year comes in exquisite patterns and color combinations. A charming grenadine gown is white with a sort of a Dresden hina color effect. The skirt is tucked to th nees, where it swings free in a gradated ounce. Between the tucks are run lace bandings, each one ending at the top of the flounce in rp point tipped with a white-silk tassel. pertha-shaped yoke of the lace is decorated with the little pendants, and lace is used for the cuffs and belt. The under-slip is white taffeta.—N.Y. Evening Post.

#### The World Beautiful. Lillan Whiting, in Boston Budget.

"I am constantly growing more convinced on the duty of finding happiness."—George Eliot. "So came I to live in thoughts and act with nergies that are immortal."—Emerson.

The Life Radiant is the fair fulfilment of onditions that all may command and which invest the days with a kind of magical ntment made up of

"Sweet records, promises as sweet." n those lines of dream-music by Sully-Prud'homme, the thought is suggested in an expression as delicate as the tones of an Colian harp:-

"The lilies fade with the dying hours; Hushed is the song bird's lay; But I dream of music and dream of flowers That last alway."

Nor is this thought but the day-dream of poet. The flowers that last alway, the nusic that lends its perpetual harmony, are all around us—as very immediate treasure. These summer days are thrilling with the wonder of a new and mysterious eleme

the invincible power of truth, faith and ove—radiating its glory as an immortal witness of the Divine beneficence? Is there, indeed, any reason why every one might not dive this life of spiritual radi-ation and enchantment,—even the Life Radiant? May we not fare forth on a quest of discovery in life as well as in nature, for the new element whose incalculable power shall regenerate all our daily experience; shall exalt and ennoble every effort to create exquisite realization? Life is higher than nature; the human life is formed to be in constant receptivity to the divine life, and so, if the realm of nature may be placed on an altogether new plane by virtue of a marvelous discovery, so the realm of human life, by the discovery of a new key-note to the scale of daily living, may set itself to symphonic harmony. And in what way? mply by a truer realization of the glory that shall shine round about him who completely identifies his own will with the will of God-bringing him into that perfect availing one's self of the law of gravitation, or of attraction, for mechanical suc-

To enter into this inexpressible

energy which is, really the will of God, is

to enter an undreamed of joy and radiance.

It is the "life more abundant"-here and

The usual attitude is that while one feels that he perhaps ought to be able to sincerely pray that God's will be done, he is yet quite conscious that he prefers his own, and the petition is too often reserved for seasons of special calamity and sorrow; and held to be a decorous and fitting rhetorical expression which it becomes every one to receive with a respectful deneanor. There are prayers offered on public occasions where, after the hopes and desires of the human heart are enumerated there is added, sadly: " Never-the-less, Thy will, not ours, be done." The significance appears to be that, while as a matter of course humanity would prefer its own will and way, if this could be,-yet "never-the white linen. The collar is quite deep and has less," if man cannot have his own will, eight points. A white kid belt confines the blouse.

the will of the Lord be done! As a general the ardent in the pursuits of various achievements think a trifle impatiently of this petition as being a prayer suitable to funeral occasions, to seasons of calamity, who, indeed, have no particular reason for expecting anything any better!

It is in the intensity of spiritual life; in the absolute identification of one's desires and hopes and purposes with the Divine plan, that one comes into touch with the forces of cosmic evolution and co-operates with these in a way that creates all beautiful achievements. The will of God is a flowing current of the highest form of energy. It reveals itself in loss and trial, es, and in gain and joy and triumph. It is equally revealed in both torms, although, curiously, it is usually associated chiefly with the former. Now the prefound truth is that when revealed in loss or pain, it will just as unerringly lead to ultimate beauty and happiness, if one is in perfect response and radiant trust, as if it were revealed in joy. In this truth lies the great lesson of life. If one perfectly receives the Divine will, no matter in what form it is revealed, he has entered into that Supreme energy whose unfailing end is harmony and loveliness. In this lies the Life

The Brunswick, Boston.

### Curious facts.

-If the present system of land acts continue five years longer, the entire present public do-main of five hundred million acres suitable for settlement will be exhausted. The Senate committee on public lands urges restricted home stead residence provisions to prevent monopoly ests.

-A whale's appetite is phenomenal. His chief diet consists of jellyfish. He has simply to open his mouth and paddle along leisurely in order to take in jellyfish by the wagon load. Such is the method adopted by the whalebone whale-The sperm whale, on the contrary, captures huge squids weighing often several tons. Like his brother, the whalebone whale, he must be constantly on the lookout for food; otherwise he would starve. As many as fourteen seals have been taken from a thirty-foot "killer." Other fishes of enormous appetites are not uncommon The bluefish, for example, thrives on sardine and other small fish. Assuming that one bluefish eats ten small fish a day, it has been figured that it requires ten billion sardines to feed the one billion blaefish on our coasts every summer. -The bridge which crosses an arm of the Lion Sea, has a total of 51 miles. This enormous

tretch is supported on rather more than three undred pillars of stone. -The size of the atom of hydrogen is now

alculated to be the 286-millionth part of an inch n diameter. Sugar and sait will both preserve meat, beause they absorb the moisture in it, and so pre-

vent decomposition. -More than forty per cent. of the people of Great Britain could not write their names when Queen Victoria ascended the throne. Now only man in the neck and loins, the lumature violations are considered in the neck and loins, the lumature violations are considered in the neck and loins. even per cent. are in that condition

-In Greenwich weather records for the past sixty-one years a warm summer has been folowed by a mild winter in nine cases, and a cold mmer by a severe winter in seventeen cases. -The canton of Zurich in Switzerland i probably the only place where a man need not cast his vote in person. He may enclose the filled-in form in an envelope and post it. -At Wiesbaden, the famous German water

ce, an extensive apparatus has just been tructed for freeing the drinking water used in the town from all injurious germs, with the aid of electricity. Electric discharges in a system of metal tubes generate ozone, which passes upward through towers containing coarse gravel the water to be sterilized flows downward through the same gravel. Nearly nine thousand cubic feet of water can be purified in an hour, at a cost of about \$1.25. -The Torngat Mountains on the northeast

coast of Labrador show by the results of the recent Brown-Harvard exploring expedition to have the greatest elevation of any mountains on have the greatest elevation of any mountains on the Atlantic coast from Hudson Strait to Cape Horn. Many of their peaks are five thousand and six thousand feet high, and more, and re-main yet unnamed and unmapped. The coast be-low their feet is very bold, and is penetrated by deep flords, while picturesque, although barren, hanging valleys occupy the adjoining uplands. —The limpet's power of adherence to the rock is equal to two thousand times its own

weight. -American hickory is the best wood in the world for fuel. If its value is recko

hundred, oak is worth eighty-four, beech sixty five, and white pine only thirty.

—Russia has 464,500,000 acres of forest. That is to say, more than one-third of the whole country s covered by trees; and there are four acres of forest to every inhabitant.

— The first artificer ever ennobled for his work

was Henry de Vic, a converted Arab, who but a gigantic clock for Charles V., king of Francin 1370. The clock weighed five hundred pound De Vicalso received a life pension.

It is said that there is a woman in Manchester. England, who has eyes which magnify objects fifty times their natural size.

The original development of fifty-thousand

horse power on the American side of Niagara.
Palls is soon to be supplemented by an equal amount on the Canadian shore during the coming out its infinitely incalculable rays of power year, and contracts are already signed which contemplate a total of not less than 110,000 in units of ten thousand-horse, power each. It is, in fact, expected that about 360,000-horse power will soon be supplied, and the rental is estimated at about \$7,000,000 annually. Within ten years it about \$7,000,000 annually. Within ten years it is prophesied that a million-horse power least, will be furnished by Niagara Fails. most careful measurements fail to indicat effect on the Falls themselves when the s now turned on or off.

—The aniline and soda works at Baden rank as the largest chemical factory in the w There are 421 factory buildings and 649 dwell and the employees include 148 scientific enemseventy-five technical engineers, 305 clerks more than six thousand workingmen. Stea furnished by 102 boilers for 253 engines of horse-power. The factory has twentymiles of railway track, with 387 cars, also a vessel.

—Fish have been resuscitated after free at 12° or 14° F. below freezing point, but de

survive zero temperature.

—Aniline colors, similar to those from tar, are now made in a Russian factory from pa leum. They are free from a troublesome stituent of the coal-tar dyes, and do not green with age. The factory is producing are ally about fifty thousand pounds of these stuffs, which are mostly used for coloring co

-While X-rays have usually shown no potive effect upon the germination of seeds and other plant phenomena, H. Seckt claims to have show that they have a real influence upon circulating the programment contents of the programment of the programment of the programment. protoplasm. The movement quickened in insolated hairs of some plants, and leaves about a foot from the tube began to close after expenure for twenty minutes to the rays. The young e-t leaves closed first.

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#### Gems of Thought.

....Certain of us huddle into cities to shut out the sight of woods and hills, saying: "A God is there." Eternity is symbolized yonder. Let us get together and deal with our own affairs, of which God's and eternity are not yet a part.

The Craftsman.

The time saved in looking for things when wanted would pay compound interest on that saved by not putting them away immediately

.... Every country has its own sports, and Scotland has golf, but golf only satisfies the lighter side of the Scots; the graver side of the Scot finds its exercise in the prosecution of a heretic Nothing so delights this theological and argumentative people as a heresy hunt, and they have no more ill-will to a heretic than sportsmen have to a fox.—Ian Maclaren, in "Our Neighbors."

....One's self is a companion from whom one is never parted; therefore it behooves one to be careful in regard to the welfare of this compan on. Death seizes one's possess Experience tells us that those Sundays are

the happiest, the purest, the most rich in bi ings, in which the spiritual part has been most attended to, those in which, as in the temple of mon, the sound of the earthly hammer has not been heard in the temple of the soul.-F. W. .... What is defeat? Nothing but education;

nothing but the first step to something better. Wendell Phillips.

... Whatever be the conditions which surround you in your work, do it with high thought and ble purpose. Do not whine and complain because of your unhappy lot; but accept it, humble and obscure as it may be, knowing that it is possible to clean out a gutter with the self-respecting dignity of manhood or to blacken a shoe with the enthusiasm of religion.—Hugh O. Pentecost. .. We are all nobly born; fortunate those who know it; blessed those who remember.—Robert Louis Stevens

When life comes, it cannot be declined. When it goes, it cannot be detained.—Chinese

Wait a bi', young man," said Uncle Bobble, "I want to tell ye somethin' before ye go.
To-be-sure, I don't think ye'll ever be a very had citizen, but you've shown pretty clearly that ye can be a mighty mean one. An' I'm afraid ye'll never be much credit to the church, 'cause a feller's got to be a man before he can be much of a Christian. Pieces of men like you don't count uch on either side; they just sort o' fill in But what ye want to do is to quit tryin' so blamed hard to be respectable and be decent."—H. B. Wright, in "That Printer of Udell's."

esteem, grounded on just and right well man-

....At the Arlington Golf Club last Saturday afternoon a five-o'clock lunch was served by Miss Florence Hill.

### Popular Science.

-The new boat of M. Ture of the French navy, designed to pass through the waves without roll or pitch, is described as a combination of submarine and high platform. The subnarine is three hundred feet long, seventy-five feet wide and twelve feet deep, and is to contain botlers, engines and steering gear, which will be submerged to a depth of twelve feet. From the submarine will rise vertically two floaters, sixty five feet apart, each two hundred feet long and ten feet wide.

—A scientific investigation of muscular fatigue has been begun by M. A. M. Bloch. From questions seut to persons of many occupa-tions he finds that it is not the most used muscles that are most subject to fatigue, but those that are kept under tension, although doing no work.

The back, loins and neck need more exercise to strengthen them, the arms and legs less The baker becomes first tired in the legs, the wood sawyer in the calves of the legs or the loins, the road-digger in the legs, the blacksmith in the back and loins, the young soldier in the back ist in the neck, the practiced violinist in the hand, the expert fencer in the right shoulder, if oarsman in the calves and insteps.

—By the aid of finely divided nickel and

other metals, petroleum has been obtained from acetylene and hydrogen by Sabatier and Send ens. This has suggested a simple explanation natural petroleum. Instead of assigning to it organic origin, it is only necessary to assume existence in the earth of alkalin and their caroides, which on contact with Iw would yield hydrogen and acetylene. Meet nickel, cobalt and iron, the two gases would g rise to reactions that would furnish the var kinds of petroleum. --- One of the marvels of modern metallur

is the influence upon seed of vanadium in small a proportion as three to five parts thousand. The resistance of the steel to fract is doubled, its hardness is increased to an exdinary degree, and it is given the peculiar seful property of acquiring its maximum ! ness by annealing at 700° to 800° C., instead of tempering. When a working tool of vanadi steel becomes heated, its cutting power increa instead of being lost. A suggested explanat of the effect of the vanadium is its extre avidity for oxygen, which causes it to red every trace of the iron oxide that greatly less the strength of even the best prepared steel —Natural protoplasm, the original cell stance, is thought by Prof. A. L. Herrer Mexican biologist, to be composed of calc metaphosphate impregnated with various stances absorbed or secreted under specia motic and electrolytic conditions. He pared an artificial protoplasm, consisting soich of calcium metaphosphate, and has obtained

salt solution. The substance, containing are cavities, but homogeneous in structure, is strikingly like living cells in behavior, changing shape, swelling, dividing and forming a plasmodium on treatment with the salt solution. Oil Cure for Cancer.

cro-photographs of this in actual moveme

The Dr. D. M. Bye Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., report the discovery of a combination of southing and bailwiss which readily cure all forms of cancer and tumor. They have cured many very bad cases without and or disfigurement. Their new books with full report sent free to the affleted. DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 66s, Indianapolis, Ind.

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can side of Niagara mented by an equal reduring the c ready signed which less than 110,000 in power each. It is, e rental is estimated Within ten years it on-horse power, at Niagara Falls. The fail to indicate any

orks at Baden take orks at Baden take factory in the world. gs and 649 dwellings, as scientific chemists, deers, 305 clerks, and rkingmen. Steam is 253 engines of 12,160 has twenty-seven 87 cars, also a freight

itated after freezing ng point, but do no

to those from coal in factory from petroa trou es, and do not turn y is producing annu-ounds of these dyed for coloring cotton

ually shown no posion of seeds and other claims to have shown nce upon circulating t quickened in th ts, and leaves about to close after exposhe rays. The young-

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nto cities to shut out s, saying: "A God is zed yonder. Let us our own affairs, of are not yet a part.—

ing for things when nd interest on that

wn sports, and Scotsatisfies the lighter fer side of the Scot fecution of a heretic, declogical and arguhunt, and they have nan sportsmen have Our Neighbors." on from whom one is behooves one to be re of this compan

t those Sundays are most rich in bless-part has been most is in the temple of earthly hammer has of the soul.—F. W.

ning but education;

ions which surround high thought and e and complain be-ut accept it, humble owing that it is posth the self-respectblacken a shoe with Hugh O. Pentecost fortunate those who remember.-Robert

annot be declined. detained.-Chinese

n," said Uncle Bobethin' before ye go. l ever be a very bad retty clearly that ye An' I'm afraid ye'll ne church, 'cause a re he can be much of like you don't count st sort o' fill in. But ryin' so blamed hard nt."-H. B. Wright,

its more than self-nd right well man-Club last Saturday was served by Miss

### cience.

Ture of the French d as a combination atform. The subep, and is to contain gear, which will be elve feet. From the y two floaters, sixtyndred feet long and ation of muscular

M. A. M. Bloch. e most used muscles gue, but those that ough doing no work. ed more exercise to and legs less The egs or the loins, the e blacksmith in the ldier in the back of e thigh the artillery. violinist in the left e right shoulder, the

divided nickel and been obtained from abatier and Sendermple explanation of of assigning to it an essary to assume th e-earthy metals acetylene. Meeting wo gases would give

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modern metallurgy of vanadium in so e to five parts per ereased to an extraits maxin 800° C., instead of by ng tool of vanadium ting power increases ggested explanation lium is its extreme causes it to red that greatly lessens t prepared st e original cell sub-of. A. L. Herrera, a d with various sub

ted under special os-itions. He has prem, consisting solely, and has obtained actual movement in ince, containing air a structure, is strikbehavior, changing d forming a plasmod

alt solution.

Cancer. dianapolis, Ind., report of soothing and balmy as of cancer and tumor, ad cases without pain pooks with full report DR, D. M. BYE CO.,

DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a fiannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and ach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Fainting Atacks, Nervousness, Sieeplessness, Sick Headwith Ready Relief placed over the stomach and

Miscellaneous.

The Knot in the Pearls.

London. Moreover, the child—she was only a child, as he admitted—had absolutely no conver-

But then her eyes were dazzlingly blue, and

open, innocent eyes, straying sometimes to his from the contemplation of heaven, seemed to

bewitch him, to allure, and, harder still, to hold him in attentive captivity at her side.

exquisite taste.

The woman wasn't born, his friends had been

in the habit of saying, who could entirely reach up to his standard of perfection; among them-selves they had often pictured her, the nearest

thing possible, the woman he would surrender to, and she was cultured and witty, delicately sym-pathetic, daintily beautiful, and certainly beauti-

fully dressed to the last little detail. And it must

be admitted that he had always so pictured her

But while he was a man of ideals, he was also

nate man; it is a recompense and even a relief to those less distinguished, and, without being malicious, there were many who smiled quite

openly and unashamed as he lingered, every

"After all!" they said. "So, after all, the usual thing attracts him! Of course, she's

sweetly pretty, and he'll choose her frocks!" They widn't feel any less pleasure in their idol because, at last, they had discovered his feet of

clay; they were, indeed, enthusiastically inclined to applaud their newer and more homely view of him, and they let the girl with the heaven-

searching eyes absorb him, while they looked on in an attitude distinctly suggestive of hand-clap-

"After all! " they would chorus, and some one

"After all!" they would chorus, and some one would invariably add, "Well, he'll know how to spend the money!" Yet it was common knowledge that he vias not overburdened with money having been, apparently, too overburdened with brains to acquire it in any quantity.

And all the time he was with her he thought

nto his mind, the first time he saw her, an old

when she wants a love letter. Now, did this girl

of the innocent eyes in this manner deliberately advertise a want? And was it simply a love

letter she wanted, as one might covet a rare curio

or, say, a first edition? (He said a first edition.)

Or was it not, perhaps, a letter from a particular

erson she had set her heart on? Some one who

merest accident, or other than a clumsy device

it was not the idea he honestly favored.

him were in the habit of emerging from th

of his pen, and the letter was worthy of his repu-

him a feeling of pleasure he acknowledged with a

After that he wrote her a letter every time he

saw her, and, but that something happened about the sixth time, it is a matter to wonder at how

far he would have allowed his pockets to bulge.

What occurred was of the most commonplace description. In hunting for something else, he dropped one of the letters at her feet. She caught

it up with a little cery. "Why, it's addressed to me!" If he had not stopped her she would have opened it there and then.

But he couldn't prevent her keeping it, nor

prevent himself seeing the laugh in her eyes—a stray gleam that seemed to cast a new light on

"If you like it," he said, "there are more;"

athways to heaven.

unt for in

laugh, and for once did not try to acco

saying, long forgotten, that a girl knots her pearls

time they met, at the side of the girl with the

neaven-searching eyes.

himself.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious billious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RE-LIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM ST. N. Y.

#### poetry.

TO A ROMAN LADY. Dweller in Rome, whose eyes see, day by day, Its seven transendent hills in sunrise, lie

littering on breast of heaven, who can deny Thy country's exultation, or gainsay The grandeur of its past, when Kings held sway Who though they died, die not?—Not I, not I Who revel in its glories, and half sigh I must a ruder patriotism obey:— Behold, wherein have risen, side by side, The Chosen of the gods, whose souls drenched

deep In Art and Song, swam through the golden tide To Immortality—If earth should sleep It would dream Rome—Rome would not be

Though all the Cities of the world should weep.

#### A SIGH FOR A POCKET.

How dear to this heart are the old-fashioned

When fond recollections present them to view ! In fancy I see the old wardrobe and presses
Which held the loved gowns that in girlhood

But then her eyes were dazzlingly blue, and their gaze had a rapt and heaven-searching quality that was unique even in his wide experience. If she could not, as it seemed, use with any fluency the tongue of men or of angels (just excepting her hesitating "Oh, yes," "Oh, no," and such non-committing trifles), if she was poor at small talk, she was greatly accomplished at looking. From the first the glance of her wide-compliancement and statement of the statement The wide-spreading mohair, the silk that hung The straw-colored satin, with trimmings of

brown: The ruffled foulard, the pink organdy nigh it; But, oh! for the pocket that hung in each

The o d-fashioned pocket, the obsolete pocket, The praiseworthy pocket that hung in each The dear, roomy pocket I'd hail as a treasure

I'd find it the source of an exquisite pleasure, But all my modistes sternly answer me, 'T would be so convenient when going out shop-

Could I but benold it in gowns of to-day:

'T would hold my small purchases coming from town;

And always my purse or my 'kerchief I'm dropoh, me! for the pocket that hung in my gown! he old-fashioned pocket, the obsolete pocket, The praiseworthy pocket that hung in my gown.

A gown with a pocket, how fondly I'd guard it! Each day ere I'd don it I'd brush it with care; Not a full Paris costume would make me discard Though trimmed with the laces an empress

might wear. But I have no hope, for the fashion is banished; The tear of regret will my fond visions drown! As fancy reverts to the days that have vanished, I sigh for the pocket that hung in my gown-The old-fashioned pocket, the obsolete pocket,
The praiseworthy pocket that hung in my gown.
—Caroline Wells, in Jamestown Journal.

### JUST BE GLAD.

Oh, heart of mine, we shouldn't Worry so! What we've missed of calm we couldn't Have, you know! What we've met of stormy pain, We can better meet again,

For we know not every morrow, So, forgetting all the sorrow We have had Let us fold away our fears, And through all the coming years, Just be glad.

### -James Whitcomb Riley.

THE NEW ENGLANDER. New Englander, New Englander, You've journeyed far and wide; The prairie's breast, the canyon's crest Have felt your sturdy stride; You've marked the golden sunshine flood, The realm of deathless spring. the northern snows, the southern rose

Have known your wandering: New Englander, New Englander, Of all these varied climes, Of all the lands whose vales and sands Are sung a thousand times, Ken you one breeze whose dearest breath Is like the old, old air? Ken you one rood—coast, plain or wood— As those of old so fair?

New Englander, New Englander, Your heart is staunch and true; It never yields to other fields The love that first it knew; For though mid regions e'er so blest Is east your daily lot, Your mind harks back, the homeward track, To some New England spot. -Edwin L. Sabin, in Atlantic.

### THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

th, pity the lot of a minister's wife, It is sinful for her to be fair; she must not try to seem too sublime for this life Yet must still have a heavenly air; She must never view others with critical eyes.

he is there that the rest may themselves criti-Whatever she does or may wear.

i she tries to be hamble her sisters will say She poses and isn't sincere; If she shows that she's proud of her prominence

they Cast looks at each other and sneer, and talk of the folly of one who believes

he's "too good for this world, while her hus band receives Only four or five thousand a year." she seems to be pleased with the sermon the

Will think it is all for effect. they may talk of her lack of respect; They call her a frump if her costume is plain, And accuse her of being extravagant, vain, It she dares to be handsomely decked.

If she acts like a saint they will say it's fo

show,
If she doesn't there's scandal. Each day She is under the gaze of the high and the low, And though she inspires him, they egard the poor preacher with pity, they sigh, and, whispering sadly, go wondering why

oves her so much, anyway.

-8. K. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Lord, for tomorrow and its need, I do not pray, But guide me, guard me, keep me, Lord, Just for today. -Bishop Wilberforce.

When you hear of good in people—tell it.
When you hear a tale of evil—quell it.
Let the goodness have the light, Put the evil out of sight, Make the world we live in bright Like to heaven above.

u rest he had never surpassed in his boyhood. When it came, it was like her, he told himself, and it was certainly put in a few words, if that was really like her, and his doubts on that subject were brand-new ones. "Will you come and see me?" she wrote, naming an hour. Of course he went—praying the while that he should find her alone. And she was alon; so far, he quickly saw the realization of his wish. Yet, for the monent, as he advanced toward her up the long room he hardly knew hrr—hardly recognized her unadorned beauty, the child of the dowdy frocks, in

bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

adorned beauty, the child of the dowdy frocks, in the perfectly dressed girl now waiting for him with laughter and blushes chasing each other on her bewildering face. For the first time in his life he found nothing to say, and so she was forced to begin. She seemed not unwilling. "Your letters are charming," she said. She put up a hand to the imitation pearls, side by side with some that looked priceless, among the laces at her neck and twisted them round to show him they were unknotted.

show him they were unknotted.
"Your l-tters are charming," she repeated
with the least little break in her voice. Then
she brightened and smiled. "And what do you
think of my frock?"
"I think it is—charming," he said.

She came nearer to him.
"Will you answer me something?" she asked. "Yes—yes—anything!"
"Only this—which sort of frock do you like me

She was young and remarkably pretty, with a prettiness that is quite unmistakable and gen-"This," he said, true to his creed. "This—I suppose. Oh, my darling, we are starting at the wrong end, but if you keep the letters we shan't be able to afford such frocks!"

"I wouldn't give up the letters for anything," she declared. erally acknowledged, that can even triumph over a frock that is not quite fresh or a style of hairdressing that is not altogether suitable. But then, in her case, it was such charming hair, so bright and so curly, that he told himself fashion-

ble dressing, which would have reduced her head to the level of a repetition of all the other she declared.
"I go with the letters," he said.
Again the laugh in her eyes. "And I'd rather give up the letters than you," she smiled.
"Then hang the frocks!" he cried, and would have caught her to him, but she warded him off. heads in the room, would have been a mistake, a piece of vandalism. And as for the dress, that was, at any rate, simple (although of the kind that is not expensive or even particularly tasteful), and he managed to overlook it. Yet that was something of a feat—to his credit or not, as "Stop, do stop"—then she blushed—"for a— Stop, won't you, please! Then don't you know, really? Don't you truly know?"

you looked at the matter—for he had the reputa-tion of being one of the most fastidious men in "That I've more frocks and more money to buy new ones than I know what to do with, and

> Do you mean to tell me-?" "Let me tell you. I mean, I had the childish idea- I see now how childish it was—to try and pass myself off in your society as a poor American girl, for a change. And it was a failure fright as I looked, it was a failure, with just one exception. You are the exception, and until now I have never felt quite, quite sure that even you could be excepted." Into her eyes crept their nathetic look.

> "My dearest," he cried, "just for your sweet self I loved you! On my honer, I did not know, and I loved you because I could not help it." This time she did not ward him off.
> "No woman wants to be loved for any other

And she was eighteen and badly dressed, while he owned to thirty-five, and was well known as an accomplished man of the most sensitive, most reason," she said, "and I shan't mind the money and things any more." "And the knot in the pearls?" he asked, later.
"I knotted them at first because it seemed, somehow, in keeping with the stupid sort of girl I was to be. But when I noticed how you always stared at them, I kept them knotted to—"

Well, why?"

"Well, why?"
"To keep you—staring!" she laughed,
"And did you never find out?"—
"Oh!" she Interrupted, "I asked just every one why a knot in a row of pearls should make a wise man—any man—stare so. I was always asking, until some one told me about the old saying of the love-letter, and then—"
"And then?"

a man of great, of recognized talents, and his world set him up as a shining light, a man to be quoted and followed and generally upheld, although that is not saying that they set him above laughter, or, at any rate, smiles. For it is pleasant to smile at an exceptionally talented or fortunate man, it is a recompensand even a relief to "And then?"
"And then..." She still hesitated.
"By then...," he amended.
"Oh. I'd like to finish," she said, bravely. "By then, I was so anxious for your letters I couldn't untie it. You see," she almost whispered, "my heart was caught in the knot, and it wouldn't untie until you helped me."—L. Parry Truscott,

### Poutb's Department.

"JUST A LITTLE!"

The party was all bright and fair, The dainty maid had pleasure there; She'd eaten well of good icecream. But still of more her hope did dream;
"Please, ma, and may I have some more?"
"Go ask your pa, he's at the door!" "And may I have some, pa!" said she,
"Not much!" he answered angrily:

Then she returns and tells her ma,

### "I may have a little! " says my pa! —WILLIAM BRUNTON. RHYMING PRESIDENTS.

only of her eyes and his own power to waylay them from heaven. But when he was not with her, many of his thoughts circled round the When eight years he'd served, John Adams alike, after all!

cheap row of pearls she invariably wore, and his mind attuned to great subjects took to itself a holiday and spent it in wondering why she tied a knot in them. served four; Thomas Jefferson followed for eight years more. James Madison next, and then James Monroe. Each sat for two terms; next, for one term, you Was it of set design, or did she really think they looked better knotted? There had come know, Came an Adams again, John Quincy, by name.

Andrew Jackson for two terms as President Then Martin Van Buren four years held sway. But William H. Harrison in a month passed away, Giving place to John Tyler, who next took the

ecame President, the full term to complete,

might see the touching little indication of readiness to receive a tenderly worded epistle; some Then Zachary Taylor, the next one we see But Death, ere two years, called him from the

one who, it was hoped, would be eager to comply.
Although this last possibility undoubtedly put
the girl in the better light, it is noteworthy that Millard Fillmore completing the term in his place. Franklin Pierce, his successor, the next four years; Then, for one term, James Buchanan appears. He followed the little story further. For, if

for keeping the row tightly round her white throat, then, since, as far as he knew, the knot was never untied, also, as far as he knew, she did not get her letter. The blue eyes were sometimes pathetic; in time it grew to hurting him that she Andrew Johnson completed the unexpired space

Then Ulysses S. Grant for eight years held the should even possibly want what he could so easily have supplied. The whole question, as childish as she was and as strangely engrossing. place. Rutherford B. Hayes for one term held the chair, Though Democrats held his election unfair. haunted and disturbed his leisure, and one night, James A. Garfield the people next choose as having just left her, he sat down and wrote her

The bulk of the talents for which people praised But though mourned by the country his time was but brief, For a murderer's hand shot the President dead, And Chester A. Arthur was chief in his stead. tation without being at all above her power of appreciation—even supposing she was in all things as young as she looked. It was simple, in chair,

fact, as her speech, and as beautiful, after its fashion, as her eyes; and, reading it over, he Four years, in his turn, in the seat to remain, fashion, as her eyes; and, reading it over, he knew he had never done anything better. But he wasn't as mad as he might have looked—if For Wil'iam McKinley, one term's barely o'er, When the people have given him four years more

any one could have seen him—and he only posted it into his pocket. Having been written to her, it was sacredly hers, and to have it about him gave Once more in our nation comes sorrow and 'grief, Again an assassin strikes down our chief, And Theodore Roosevelt assumes the command The latest Executive here in our land.

Dink, the Diving Dog.

diers, tragedians or comic singers. Apropos, I may now say that "Dink" is in the protession, and is the most distinguished member of a troupe and is the most distinguished member of a troupe of performing dogs which I saw at the Hippo "If you like it," he said, "there are more;" and he took out the pack, turning it over.

"But if they are mine I would much rather have them at once!" she cried. "If they are mine you've no right to keep them!"

To tempt her into pleading for them, into more laughter, into quite a torrent of teas-

his successes, by the smiles and plaudits with which a generous public rewards him, and are content to bask in the beams of reflected glory.

A spiendid dootman, all gold, powder and calves has put up the number of the "turn." The band begins to play, the curtain goes up, and we see on the stage thirty dogs of various breeds seated in a semi-circle, each on his own chair, and every eye fixed on the master. In a few abort minutes we are entertained by leaps and somerasults, by waitzes and cakewalks. Greyhounds vaulis from wing to wing, dog bables, exquisitely dressed in the latest baby fashion, are taken for an airing by dog nurses, fond mammas following with dignified gait and sweeping skirts, sheltered from the sun by exquisite parasois. It is no wonder that shrill, plping peals of laughter ring through the house. But the music suddenly stops, and there is that dramatic hush which always precedes a crisis in the action of the play. Who is this? A brindled buildog, wearing a collar of glittering diamonds, advances to the footlights, fastens his teeth to a pad attached to a hook and pulley, and is swiftly drawn up along a wire which reaches nearly up to the roof. Swishi—he is up and down again, caught in the net; he drops the pad, looks up at his master, and, thanking the audience for their support, wags his tall and trots off. Then another hush—even more thrilling.

Illuminated by countless electric bulbs, now all

his tail and trots off. Then another hush—even more thrilling.

Illuminated by countless electric bulbs, now all aglow there stands a ladder, the legs of which are firmly attached to the solid floor of the auditor-lum, just by the stage, and the top of which stretches some eighty feet above our heads. There is a round of applause; it is "Dink," bowing with the gratified, self-conscious smile common to all theatrical favorites, looking very human in his coat of red and white and the blue ribbon around his neck. Smirking and mineing like a dancing master, he steps on to the lowest rung of the ladder, and, steadying himself for his great effort, climbs the dizzy height until he stands on the little platform at the very top.

"Go!" Every face is turned upward; but human eye cannot follow him. As the flight of the man eve cannot follow him. As the flight of the arrow through the air so is "Dink's." He never hesitates; he needs no spur nor whip, and he judges the angle at which the net is held far below him with the calculating eye of a Hanlon, a Leotard or a Blondin. It is a gallant feat, which is generously rewarded by every spectator.

which is generously rewarded by every spectator.

Great curlosity was expressed on every side as to the methods by which "Dink" was taught to take his fearful leap, so that, thinking the acts might interest a large circle, I procured an introduction to "Dink's" master, Mr. Herbert, an American citizen, who readily gave me the an American citizen, who readily gave me the information 1 asked for. "You wonder how 'Dink' became a diver? I had been away from home, and, coming back one day I saw him sitting at an open window on the third floor. 'Dink!' I cried out, 'Dink!' He peered over, and at once began to bark a welcome. 'Come down!" I shouted, spreading out my arms. 'Come down, 'Dink!' I was only joking, but, 'Come down, 'Dink!' I was only joking, but, to my astonishment the words were no sooner spoken than 'Dink' leaped and only just in time, I caught him on my face and chest. I was badly scratched, but I did not mind that, for the idea of the dive at once flashed across my mind—in our profession we hunger for the new. I built a ladder that very day, and before night 'Dink' had learned the high dive. Sir, he is a marvel of intelligence. 'Dink' come here," and "Dink" leaped onto the end of the table by which we were sitting, turning a somersault on the way, and stood at attention on his hind legs, his eyes sparkling with pleasure as he fixed them on his master.

"What is his value?" I asked.

"Sir, he earns me \$10,000 a year, and money won't buy him."

"Ah! what a loss if he nade a slip some

"Ah! what a loss if he nade a slip some "I could never replace him, sir. What a dog!
"I could never replace him, sir. What a dog!
He understands every word I say to him. Feel
him—all muscle. He learned the back somersault
in three days, sir. The common trick dog would
not do it in six months."

"You never have to beat him?" "He would regard it as an insult."

"He would regard it as an insult."

"But surely the whip is necessary?"

"The public is mistaken in thinking that performing dogs are ill-treated; nor is there any secret in the method by which they are educated. One must have patience, the gift and the power of picking out the dog for the particular trick you wish to teach. 'Dink,' you see, leaps naturally. I develop the inborn faculty. The buildog's instinct is to grip with his teeth. You have seen how mine holds on to the pad. It is a

bottle. A monkey is an acrobat born. You see ——eh!"

"Then you don't use the whip?"

"Well, if a dog can do a trick, but won't—then some disciplinary measures may be necessary.

"Dogs and men—men and dogs—we are much

The Intelligent Snake. The naturalist, John Burroughs, is opposed to nature books that treat of animals too imagina-tively—that impute to animals sentiments o'

derness and refineme ove, pity, ten love, pity, tenderness and refinement.

"Sometimes, in reading one of these nature stories, I am reminded," Mr. Burroughs said one day, "of the story of the Intelligent copperhead.

This story is quite as true as many that are im-

rding to it, there was a man who had James K. Polk, for one term, came from old Ten-nessee;

According to, there was a man who had the habit of teasing copperheads. He would find a copperhead's hole, and then he would wait beside it till the snake returned—till it had got so far into the hole that only the end of its tail protruded. This he would seize, and with a quick movement he would throw the snake twenty or

thirty feet away.
" One day the man did this to a copperhead of years;
Then, for one term, James Buchanan appears.
Then Abraham Lincoln, whose first term was passed
In guiding our country through war's fierce blast;
while it thought. Then, very slowly, it apwhile second term hardly begins when it ends.

The Abraham Lincoln, whose first term was passed
In guiding our country through war's fierce blast;
while it thought. Then, very slowly, it apwhile it the process of the inventor of mercerizing, as it was not until thirty years after Mercer's effectively. at the man whom it had thus duped."

### Bad Table Manners.

William's table manners were notoriously bad —so bad that he was facetiously accused of spoiling the manners of a pet coon chained in the back yard. He gripped his fork as though afraid it ng to get away from him, and he used it like a hay-fork. Reproaches and entreaties were in valn. His big sister's pleading, "Please, William, don't eat like a pig," made no impresion upon him.

One day William and his bosom friend, a small say in a tone of great satisfaction as he plante both elbows on the table, "Say, Harry, they's nobody here but us. Let's eat like hogs and enjoy ourselves."—Caroline Lockhart, in July Lippincott's.

#### Motes and Queries. CANCER CURE.-" V.": The report you speak

of was communicated to the Viennese society of "Dink" is a small black poodle, who for darng, so far as I have heard, has no equal in the dog world, says a writer in the Pall Mall Magazine. Literally, he is at the top of his profession, nor do I use a figure of speech when I add that he patiently attains this glddy height on the laterally attains the laterally a dog world, says a writer in the Pall Mall Magazine. Literally, he is at the top of his professor gussenbauer. The patient, who was sixty-one slon, nor do I use a figure of speech when I add that he patiently attains this gliddy height on the ladder of lite, rung by rung, just as his human compeers do, whether they be stateamen, fiddlers, tragedians or comic singers. Apropos, I may now say that "Dink" is in the protession, and is the most distinguished member of a troupe of performing dogs which I saw at the Hippodrome, though the company includes many exposing them to the light of radium bromide, they are they admit the way rewarded by a gradual and complete disand he took out 'he pack, turning it over.

"But if they are mine I would much rather have them at once!" she cried. "If they are mine you've no right to keep them!"

To tempt her into pleading for them, into more laughter, into quite a torrent of teasing and excited speech, he held out as long as he could. In the end she went off with her letters. "I'm convinced it's some rubbish," she threw at him in parting; "and I do want to see just how silly you are!"

"Wil you tell me how silly you think me?" he asked.

"If you're silly—enough," said she.

Of course he expected an answer—expected it feverishly, filled with a boyish impatience and supposed and sentence of the head—or, perhaps I should say, a bark or a wag. Nay, they are even pleased by spracing them to the light of radium bromide, the suposing them to the light of radium bromide, the suposing them to the light of radium bromide, the strongest radium preparation in existence. He was rewarded by a gradual and complete dissupremacy of "Dink," a fact which constitutes a striking tribute to his powers. For even in the professional bosoms of poodles, to the supremacy of "Dink," a fact which constitutes a striking tribute to his powers. For even in the professional bosoms of poodles, the strongest radium preparation in existence. He was rewarded by a gradual and complete dissupremacy of "Dink," a fact which constitutes a striking tribute to his powers. For even in the professional bosoms of poodles, territors—Irish or Sectch—greybounds or bull-dogs, rankle the evil passions of jealousy. The highly charged atmosphere of the footlights affects them, as it excites the emotions of the highly charged atmosphere of the footlights affects them, as it excites the emotions of the highly charged atmosphere of the footlights affects them, as it excites the emotions of the highly charged atmosphere of the footlights affects them, as it excites the emotions of the highly charged atmosphere of the footlights affects them, as it excites the emotions of the highly charged atmos

marching and lack of forage, were turned in at the general depots and recuperated sufficiently to be again issued. The number turned in was but a fraction of the whole number issued, owing to the difficulty of returning wornout horses from distant and isolated points. Some idea of the dimensions of the remount business may be had from the statement that iss, 7is horses were purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864. During the first eight months of that year the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was supplied with two complete remounts, which required forty thousand horses. The total number of mules and horses required to keep up the supply for all the armies was five hundred each day, and the data collected showed that for every two men of the whole force employed one animal was required in the ranks or trains. The recent experience of the British army in South Africa indicates that the loss of animals in the civil war was not exceptional, and that whenever campaigns are undertaken in a sparsely settled country history will repeat itself.

Volcanors.—"Richard": The total number

VOLCANORS .- "Richard": The total number of active volcances actually in existence is 338, of which 133 are continental and 205 insular. Kamschatka has twenty-two; Chill, seventeen; Continental Africa, seventeen; Peru, fourteen and Nicaragua, ten. Continental Europe possesses one only. In the Aleutian Islands there are no less than thirty-one, and the Philippines, Spice and Sunda islands possess together forty-nine. Japan has seventeen and Iceland nine-tees. Finally, the number of submarine volcanoes in the Pacific Ocean is said to be twenty-

CHILD-STEALING IN CHINA .- "C. H.": Kid CHILD-STEALING IN CHINA.—"C. H.": Kid-napping in China, although prohibited by Chinese law and visited with heavy penalty, is still car-ried on to a great extent in certain of the prov-inces. Likewise the custom of female infanticide still exists, in spite of foreign influences that seek to stop it. Smith P. Phelps of the British customs service, stationed at Shanghai, spoke seek to stop it. Smith P. Phelps of the British customs service stationed at Shanghai, spoke about these things at the Manhattan recently. "Although the influence of Western nations have done much to abolish some Chinese customs that seem barbarous," he remarked, "there are many left that are certainly unchristian. The business of kidnapping is lucrative. Poverty and rapid growth of population, together with want of education, lead people of the lowest class to part with young children to a Buddhist monastery or to professional kidnappers for a small sum. The latter in turn sell them again in cities, where there is a demand for both boys small sum. The latter in turn self them again in cities, where there is a demand for both boys and girls to enter rich families, where they pass into a state of domestic slavery, which may be cruel or mild, according to the disposition of the family. If little children run about tion of the family. If little children run about the streets they are seized by kidnappers. Chinese law prov des a heavy penalty for the offence of kidnapping and traffic in children, but it is not effective. Again, the custom of killing off surplus female children prevails to a great extent throughout China, but particularly in the province of Canton. I believe the idea in doing this is to keep the male population always predominant. At the time of the periodical literary examinations, pamphiets exhorting the people not to drown their female infants are passed around. In all the large cities of China there are foundling hospitals, supported by contributions. foundling hospitals, supported by contributi The precepts of all three of the Chinese relig teach compassion and the rescue of the unhappy from their miseries, but in respect to certain customs these precepts seem non-operative and are generally disregarded."

EPILEPSY .- "Student": It is regarded as a fact that heredity plays an extensive part in the causation of epilepsy. As a rule, blows which leave little or no external signs of their violence are remotely likely to be followed by an outbreak of the disease; also bullet wounds which perhaps have caused extensive erosion of bone may be mentioned as causes. Syphilis, either in its secondary or tertiary stages, may give origin to epilepsy. Metallic poisoning is a rare cause. The use of absinthe and alcohol when excessive

The use of absinthe and alcohol when excessive

and beneath the centre platt, which is cut in one with the front. The sleeves are among the latest with cuffs that match the yoke.

The use of absinthe and alcohol when excessive

and beneath the centre platt, which is cut in one with the front. The sleeves are among the latest with cuffs that match the yoke.

The use of absinthe and alcohol when excessive may give rise to convulsions, which are vio.
lent. Malarial poisoning may underlie an attack of epilepsy, and in certain cases great and
repeated losses of blood will give rise to it. Sunrepeated losses of blood will give rise to it. Sunstroke occasionally is the exciting cause of a series of convulsions, which, however, can rarely be called epileptic. Of fear and mental worry and anxiety, many authors are disposed to speak as important, 'exciting or predisposing causes. Irritation of the auditory apparatus is likely to produce epilepsy, and the paroxysms may follow such simple excitations as blowing into the ear. As to diet continued or excessive indulgence. have seen how mine holds on to the pad. It is a question of the adaptation of an instinctive habit peculiar to the breed. A greyhound is naturally a vaulter. A goat stands on the dizziest pinnacle, on a knife edge rock, but he never slips. The stage goat keeps his balance on the neck of a bottle. A monkey is an acrobat born. You see the discass in some persons.

I tritation of the auditory apparatus is likely to produce epilepsy, and the paroxysms may follow such simple excitations as blowing into the ear. As to diet, continued or excessive indulgence in a bottle. A monkey is an acrobat born. You see eases of the nervous system so far as the hope of cure is concerned. Those forms which are dependent upon coarse cerebral disease, osseous lesions or advanced syphilis, are well-nigh hopeless, but there are cases owing to their genesis to less profound causes which are modi fied or cured. The cases beginning before the tenth year or after adolescence are more readily helped than those beginning between the tenth and twentieth. The curability of the disease epends much upon its duration and the numbe of attacks. Cases of hereditary origin are commonly regarded as the least amenable. Those cases where the fits are separated by long inter-

vals are most readily cured. MERCERIZED FABRICS .- "Salesman": The a vogue of late seasons are the result of a discovery of only six or seven years back. The term has its origin in the name of the first experi. the establishment of a definite process. This experimenter was John Mercer, a calico printer.

The long lines of the platts are exceedingly graceful and the fullness, provided where they fall free experimenter was John Mercer, a calico printer.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and is laid in a box forts that successfully treated goods wer upon the market. The credit of this ac ment, which was purely accidental at the last belongs to a German dyeing firm. Merceriz ing consists chiefly in a bath of caustic soda This, it the goods be of mixed silk and cotton of shrunk and unshrunk cotton, results in the crinkly, crepe effect shown in so many fabrics of the last few years. When an unskrunk cotton in the caustic soda bath, no shrinking occurs but each thread seems to take on a silky finish This is due to the structure of the fibre becoming This is due to the structure of the fibre becoming firmly rounded as it swells out, and so reflecting the rays of light, instead of absorbing them. The outer skin of the fibre also is removed, leaving it in a semi-transparent condition, which adds much to its brilliancy. The most satisfactory results in mercerizing are obtained from Egyp-tian and Sea Island cotton, American cotton in some way falling short in the process. The cost of goods so treated is about three times that of n-mercerized fabrics of the same value.

### Brilliants.

O is it death or life That sounds like something strangely known In this subsiding out of strife This slow sea-me A sound, scarce heard through sleep,

Murmurous as the August b That fill the forest hollows deep About the roots of trees.

O is it hope or memory, That quiets all things with this breath Of the eternal sea? -Arthur Symons The little cares that fretted me,

I lost them yesterday Among the fields above the sea, Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees, Among the singing of the birds, The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what might happen I cast them all away Among the clover-scented grass, Among the new-mown hay;

Where drowsv popples nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.

—E. B. Browning. Home Dressmaking.



Tucked Skirt. 32 to 40 bust 12 to 16 yrs Misses' Seven-Gored Tucked Skirt. 4485.

The skirt is cut in seven gores with groups of tucks so arranged that they conceal all seams. The fullness at the back is laid in inverted plats and at the lower edge are three wider tucks stitched on indicated lines. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7 yards 27 inches wide, 5 yards 32 inches wide, or 24 yards 44 inches wide. The skirt pattern, 4485, is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

Woman's Morning Jacket. 4456. Woman's Morning Jacket. 4406.

Morning, jackets share the general tendency toward broad-shouldered effects, and are shown with a variety of charming little capes. This one is eminently dainty, and peculiarly well suited to the many women who find comfort in an open neck. The model is made of ring-dotted blue and white dimity with the cape of white batiste piped with blue, but it is suited to the many washable fabries of the season and also to simple wools and wash silks.

The jacket is made with fronts and backs and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is tucked to the waist line, but the fronts are left full below the bust. Over the shoulders is

The back is tucked to the waist line, but the fronts are left full below the bust. Over the shoulders is the yoke-cape that falls over the sleeves and forms stoles at the front. The sleeves are full and plain, and are gathered into cuffs shaped in harmony with the stole.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 ya ds 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide, 34 yards 32 inches wide, or 24 yards 44 inches wide, with 4 yards in any width for yoke-cape.

The pattern. 4486. is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38



187 Misses' Shirt Waist 1488 Box Plaited Waist 12 to 10 yrs. 32 to 49 bust. Misses' Shirt Waist, 4487.

To be Made With or Without Applique Yoke and Shoulder Straps. Shoulder Straps.

The waist consists of the fronts, back and yoke. Both fronts and back are laid in full length box plaits stitched at each edge, but the backs are drawn down smoothly while the fronts pouch over the belt. The yoke is arranged over the upper edges of the fronts and beneath the centre plait, which is cut in one with the front. The sleeves are among the latest with watch theyoke.

The pattern, 4487, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14

Woman's Box-Plaited Waist. 4488. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining. The waist consists of the lining, which can be used or omitted, as preferred; the fronts and back are closed invisibly at the centre front. Fronts, back and sleeves are laid in box plaits that are stitched just a quarter of an inch from each edge. Those of the waist extend for full length, but those of the sleeves are left free at the elbows to form soft and graceful puffs below.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

or 22 yards 44 inches wide.

The waist pattern, 4488, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36,



4489 Box Plaited Walking Skirt, 4490 Woman's Waist. 22 to 30 waist. 32 to 40 bust.

Woman's Box-Plaited Walking Skirt. 4489. Skirts that just clear the ground are gaining favor week by week and promise to be general as the sea-son advances. This stylish one is adapted to wool, silk, linen and cotton materials, but is shown in blue Sicilian mohair stitched with corticelli silk. plait at the centre of each gore and over each seam, the additional fullness at the back being laid in in-

verted plaits. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10) yards 21 inches wide, 8) yards 27 inches wide, 5) yards 44 inches wide or 5 yards 52 inches

The skirt pattern, 4489, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

### Woman's Waist. 4400.

The waist is made with a smoothly fitted lining on which its various parts are arranged. The back is smooth across the shoulders and is drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are tucked to yoke depth and are gathered at the waist line where they pouch slightly over the belt. At the centre is a wide box plait that is pointed at its upper edge and above this plait is the tucked chemisette, the edges of above this platt is the tucked chemisette, the edges of which are concealed by the lace. The sleeve are tucked above the elbows, but form full puffs below and are gathered into straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, or 24 yards 44 inches wide, with § yards of all-over

lace, 14 yards of applique and 4 yard of tucking to make as illustrated. The pattern, 449 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue of any pattern illustrated on this page, send 16 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address MASSACE SETTS PLOUGH

MAN. Boston, Mass.

In baking bluefish, score the fish and insert In baking bluensh, score the his and inser-strips of pork in the gashes. Lay strips of pork in a dripping pan and place the fish, well sea-soned with salt and pepper, on top. Rub it over with a little olive oil or butter and roast in a very hot over. If it shows signs of browning too fast cover with a buttered paper until nearly done.

A half cupful of boiling water should be thrown
over the fish when it is put into the oven, and it should be frequently basted. When the fish is done take up on a hot plater and garnish with watercress and a sliced lemon. Serve with a rich watercress and a sliced lemon. Serve with a rich gravy made by adding a little flour and water to the drippings in the pan. Then season with a tablespoonful of kitchen bouquet and two or three teaspoonfuls of tomato sauce. If stuffed fish is liked, make a dressing of a pint of breadcrumbs mixed with a little finely chopped pork and season with sait, pepper, finely minced paraley and kitchen bouquet. Put this stufing into the opening of the fish and sew or tie securely.

#### The Horse.

#### Training a Harness Horse.

In training, the chief methods relied upon are appropriate bitting, reining and systematic exercise on suitable ground. These are supplemented in some cases by the adven-titious use of weights and of supports to the limbs. But whatever the procedure, good condition is essential, for no horse acquires good action while emaciated and unfit. A good muscular condition, hardened by training, alone gives that quality of general fitness without which the best action cannot

Of all methods of action training, daily exercises on a suitable soil are the most potent in producing permanent beneficial effects. The training-ground may be a sand track. In the very young the training should commence with a brief period of daily exercise on a thinly coated track. Subsequently, as the age of the colt advances, the depth of the track and the period of [exercise are gradually increased.

Tracks coated with straw, etc., are sometimes used as exercising grounds; and their success is usually proportionate to the age at which the exercise is commenced and the period over which it extends. As with exercise, so with bitting—it should begin early.
A good mouth that bears the bit without pain and retains undiminished its sense of touch is essential in action training; if the mouth is insufficiently made, or is hard and non-sensitive as the result of an unsuitable bit or badly adjusted reins, the horse will not respond adequately to the rein when training. Young horses should be handled well and driven well in bar bits, so as to get them to go in curbs as soon as possible. A snaffle should rarely be used; most horses carry themselves better and step higher with a curb bit than with a snaffle. Reining is commenced while the colt is being mouthed.
At first the rein attached to either side of the pad is put on slack, then gradually tight-

Ewe-necked horses with horizontally placed heads have their appearance and action improved by the use of properly adjusted reins and martingale. Those with vertically placed heads frequently have good knee action, but usually bend the neck too much, and are liable to bring the nose against the collar and are then not well in control. The remedy is an over-check. Any effort to mitigate these defects should be made as early as possible; their success, as in so many other conditions, will in a measure depend upon the age at which they

Another method adopted with the view of increasing both the height of action and the length of step is to attach weights to the feet. But, as a rule, weights are not employed until the horse is approaching maturity, when it is too late for any appreciable permanent effect. The weights used are bags of shot adjusted to the hoof, sheets of lead inserted between the shoe and hoof, weights of various kinds attached to the toe, &c.; but the common plan of adding weight is simply to increase the thickness of the shoe. These weights unquestionably cause an increase in the height and length of the step; but in most cases any benefit derived seems to be counter-balanced by the increased fatigue and diminished staying power which follow. In part this fatigue is probably due to the extra muscular exertion entailed in carrying the addi-tional weight, and partly to the extreme muscular contraction required to propel the limb the increased distance in length. There are numerous advocates of this longreaching step, which at present seems to be fashionable; and, in consequence, a number of more or less ingenious devices have been employed to cultivate it. Many horses with this long-reaching action start the journey well, but do not stay well; and as they become fatigued with distance their step diminishes. Horses with a shorter, quicker | Might not others do the same? step and good knee action, frequently show better; if they have also good hock action and if the hindlegs are suitably placed for propelling, the pace will be fast enough.

Tests recently made with the object of ascertaining the quantity of water drunk by horses went to show that medium-sized animals, engaged at ordinary farm work, consumed on an average from five to six and this week opens decidedly cool for it. gallons per day, and in hot weather or under severe work from eight to ten gal-lons. The quantity of water consumed is, necessarily, influenced to no inconsiderable extent by the foods which the animals are receiving. On dry rations of grain and hav they will naturally require more than if soft succulent foods of any kind are included to any extent in the rations.

A French agricultural engineer calls at tention to the Chinese pony and suggests its acclimatization in Europe. Its endurance and courage are remarkable. Last February, in a race from Tientsin to Peking, about eighty-four miles, over bad roads, in a storm of wind and rain, twenty-three of them ran, and the first arrived in seven hours, thirty-three minutes. the last in nine hours, seven minutes. The principal characteristic of this horse is to cover long distances at moderate speeds.

It is expected that one of the attractions at the Readville Grand Circuit meeting will be an effort by John A. McKerron (2.051) to beat the record of Cresceus (2.021).

During the Worcester (Mass.) meeting Mart Demarest, representing some Hart-ford horsemen, is reported to have made an offer of \$8000 cash for Frank Yoakum, in Doble's string. The owner of Frank Yoakum promptly turned down the offer and refused to think of it for a second time. Yoakum is being more persistently touted than ever before, and the assertion is even made that Yoakum could defeat Prince Alert in a race.

The Eastern Horse Breeders Association of Maine and the Maritime Provinces will make its bow to the people Aug. 4, at "Ban-gor on the Penobscot," and continue three days, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

It is announced that Alfred G. Vanderbilt has decided to campaign a stable of

One of the special attractions at the coming Grand Circuit meeting at Readville will gardens. be an effort of trainer Gatcomb to beat the world's record with Audubon Boy (2.031), and those who know the horse best believ that his chances of accomplishing the feat

King Direct, four-year-old son of Direct (2.05½), won the 2.25 pace at Windsor, Ont., July 15. James Butler, his owner, paid \$8000 for King Direct last fall. His dam. Welcome Bunker, was got by Mambrino King. His second dam, Lady Bunker, (dam of Guy Wilkes, 2.152), was by Mambrino Patchen, sire of Mamorino King, and his third dam, Lady Dunn (dam of Joe Bunker, 2.191), was by Seely's American Star.



ONE OF THE OLD-FASHIONED KENTUCKY THOROUGHBREDS.

New York Forestry.

The New York Forest, Fish and Game Commission has issued a volume for general distribution that gives valuable information on planting and card of timber and nut-bearing trees and with special reference to the requirements of those desiring to beautify city streets and country highways, but who are without either the practical or professional knowledge necessary to the work.

it is the hope of the commission that in the course of a few years it will be possible to furnish the people of the State with suit-able trees for replanting old wood lots on the farms, as well as for beautifying public thoroughfares. The nurseries established in the Catskills and Adirondacks for the purpose of reforesting the denuded woodlands of the State have done well, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. The document now produced will pave the way for a general understanding of a popular

branch of this important subject.

Albany, N. Y. D. C. MIDDLETON.

### A Good Field of Wheat.

At Guildhall, Essex Co., Vt., on the farm of C. M. Rich, I saw a splendid growth of wheat, one acre only, but now rarely seen in New England. It stood very even, from four to five feet high, with well-developed, long heads, from which Mr. Rich expects to gather about thirty-five bushels of grain. He has raised wheat for his own family use for several years.

I find that the grass crop in the upper Vermont and New Hampshire is not as forward by two weeks as in the more southern counties of both States, and on the nountain sides but little was harvested before last week when it was unusually discouraging work. The growth is very near the average amount for a series of years. Corn made but little advance last week, Monday must have been a record breaker for low temprature for the date. Oats and potatoes look well. H. M. PORTER.

Boom in Ginseng Culture.

The rugged hill country of central and northern Pennsylvania is the natural home of ginseng. Thirty or more years ago, the erh grew wild in luxuriance in the wood. lands throughout this region. About that time it became known that the root was a valuable article of commerce.

Buyers sought for it in every country town and lumbering hamlet. Farmers, farm boys and professional "gingshang" hunters commenced a general search for the plant. The price then ranged from \$3 to \$4 a pound, and the business of gathering. drying and handling the root was very profitable. Later, owing to overproduction, the price ran down to seventy-five cents. Persistent digging, however, caused a scarcity, and the price again mereased to a high figure. From 1888 to 1893 the annual production dwindled from four million pounds to one million, and the price increased from eighty-eight cents to \$3. Since 1893 the price has gradually increased, the dried root bringing at times as high as \$8.50 a pound; yet the plant having become nearly extermiated, only a limited quantity has been

gathered for the market in several years.

Pennsylvania farmers, early in the delopment of the industry, made many attempts to domesticate the ginseng plant, but met with little success. By repeated experiments, however, and through the knowledge gained thereby, they have at last succeeded in producing the cultivated plant in favorable locations outside the dense with any fair degree of care when not over hardwood forests. In the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Elk, Potter and Tioga, there are many farmers growing ginseng ssfully for the market, and the acreage of the cultivated ginseng is rapidly being extended. During the month of May the woodlands were overrun with men and boys searching for roots to transplant in

The northern Pennsylvania ginseng, it is claimed by old-time hunters, is superior to as round and almost as hard as wire. The the product of the Southern Appalachian great care needed in transplanting is to be mountains, and farmers who have produced the cultivated product, say that the roots are of a higher quality than the wild ones, and find a readier sale. They claim that a crop of the herb is worth three times as much as anything else they can raise on the same land, and some of them are very enthusiastic over the prospects of this industry. It must be remembered, however, that where one has succeeded in producing vigorous plants, others have failed. There are several severe hindrances to success. An acquaintance of mine had a fine garden of two-year-old roots and the satisfactory plant below the satisfactory plant pulled up makes an odd appearance, with its blunt end.

Notwithstanding the readiness with which the corn plant bears transplanting (I use for the purpose a trowel or a hoe), I do not mine had a fine garden of two-year-old roots

breaking in or a few weeks neglect may result in destroying the work of years. A fungus in woods soil causes a disease com-monly called "damping off" of seedlings and cuttings to attack young ginseng plants at the surface of the soil, causing the stem to shrivel and decay.

Seven years are required to produce marketable roots from the seed and five from one-year-old plants. The seeds do not germinate until eighteen months after the time of ripening and must not be allowed to become dry. The plants bear seeds at the age of three years in limited quantity, and these seeds now bring a large price. Some speculators have offered as high as one cent each for them. The demand for ginseng seed at present prices will last only while the craze for planting is on.

Only in soils and locations and under con ditions similar to its native forest home can ginseng be grown with any degree of success. A slightly sloping northern exposure is the ideal location. The plants must be kept shaded either by means of lattice work or natural shade, and the ground should be moist without standing water thereon. The beds should be mulched in early winter and this mulch removed in the spring. Three or four times during the year wee hoed out, and the soil on the surface broken

Ginseng culture may in time develop into an important industry in certain sections of the country. Farmers who have a suitable location and the means, time and patience expectations of an agricultural bonanza, as painted by dealers in seeds and plants, will not be realized. Present high prices are maintained because of a scarcity of ginseng root. The demand, placed alongside of the staple farm products, is exceedingly limited. If the crop can be produced, as dealers claim, as easily and as cheaply as sufficient number of times to reduce the soil potatoes, a greatly increased acreage will to the required fineness. We work the suroon bring the market price down to the level of other farm products, or lower. The average farmer who plants his land in potatoes or any other staple crop, during the coming seven years, will realize better returns on the investment than he who plants

Transplanting Corn.

"Well, well!" exclaimed a brother farmer who dropped in the other day and found me on my knees busily at work transplanting corn, "that is something I never saw done before."

It so happened that the variety I was ransplanting was a rather rare one, and it had come up so poorly that I was in danger of losing even the stock seed of it, and that without knowing where I could get a new supply, except I succeeded in raising it. The land on which I had planted it was exceptionally good corn land of an average season. I had raised Longfellow field corn on it two years before, which grew so tall that an average man could stand under many of the stalks with his hat not touching the ears. But the present season had been so excessively wet that most of the seed had rotted. I had concluded, therefore, to plow the land up, all but a reservation of four rows, and plant it to the twin cabbage for seed purposes. I was engaged in filling out the many blanks in these four rows from the scattered stalks that would otherwise be plowed under when my good neighbor dropped in on me.

No plant within the range of my acquaintance begins to compare with corn in its with any fair degree of care when not over four or five inches in height. The slightest observation will satisfy any one of the truth of this, for corn has an instinct to send out roots either to feed itself or right itself when blown over by the wind more than any plant we cultivate. The very tall varieties will at times have several series of these wonderful roots, in layers above each other, some of them starting from around the stalks above ground, layer above layer, sure to have the plant as deep down as it grew, and so prevent its being blown over when too young to right itself.

The corn plant when young differs from most other plants in having no top roots, they being all laterals, spreading horizontally, just below the surface. A young plant pulled up makes an odd appearance,

robbed and despoiled by thieves. Stock in general, as long as meal holds on the right side of a dollar a bushel, because it would take the ears from about a hundred and fifty stalks to make a bushel, but in the home garden, where everything is a pet, and where time counts as nothing when we want everything neat and nice, the satisfaction afforded in having unsightly blanks fille t is oftentimes more than an offset for the little labor required.

When I was a boy my dear old father, who was a great horticulturalist, always sprouted his sweet corn before planting i so far that there was both a shoot and root development, and by this he gained a few development, and by this ne games a state days in earliness. The different plants in the world made from grain alcohol and essential oils. For sale by druggists or the Tweed that if the sprouts Liniment Company, Chelsea, Mass. were not broken they came up well.

J. J.H. GREGORY.

Renewing an Old Berry Field. We have been requested to tell of our bed, and it is with pleasure that we proceed to endeavor so to do, for even though our methods may not be practical to all of your readers, yet, perchance, a description of our methods may be the means of resulting in better methods of culture.

Personally, we are engaged in solving the problem of how to grow a quality of fruit that will be in demand when ordinary grades will not sell, and at the same tim command a premium. We have practiced different methods of culture, but have now settled upon the strictly hedge row as best to wait six or seven years for harvest, are justified in engaging in the business on plants are in a single straight line, which a limited scale only as an experiment. But allows us to cover the entire surface with

With us, renovating an old bed is a very simple problem. We have merely to run with a horse-rake gather up the vines and other litter that may be on the bed, which is drawn off. Then with our horse cultivator we immediately go over the ground a face up thus to a depth of four or five inches perhaps. Here is one of the places where a horse-weeder is worth its weight in gold, almost. With this tool we go over the sur face lengthwise and crosswise until it is level and fine. This process also mellows the surface between the plants to some extent and tears off many of the runners. After this with a hand hoe we finish up the job cutting off all runners and mellowing the oil between the plants.

A dressing of barnyard manure well rotted or of some of the commercial fer-tilizers is something that is very essential to success. We keep the cultivator, weede and hoe going until snow flies, or fall rains make cultivation impossible. We must not forget to add that all runners are removed as fast as they appear. An old bed thus treated is sure to make an excellent showing the following season

Alliance Camp Meeting, Old Orchard Me., July 30 to Aug. 11, 1903. The dates for the Alliance Camp Meeting Old Orchard this year are July 30 to Aug. 11.

The usual grand revival and camp meeting will e held, and the speakers are all promin

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates good goin on above dates will be on sale at this station and many of the principal stations on the Boston & For stations and rates, see Boston & Main

Chautauqua Assembly at Hedding-Re duced Bates Aug. 9 to 99, 1903. Hedding is an ideal convention ground for the summer season, and the usual success of the Chautauqua Assembly has tempted them to again hold the annual summer school at this ideal spot. The programme for the season will be quite up to the usual high standard, with a few additional features and improvements.

features and improvements.

Round trip tickets at reduced rates, good going Aug. 2 to 22, and returning Aug. 3 to 23, will be on sale at this station and many lof the principal stations on the Boston & Maine Railroad. For list of stations with rates, etc., see Boston & Maine posters. National Belimoss Ass

At Hodding, N. H., July 25 to Aug. 1,

Hedding, N. H., the popular campmeeting ground, and one of the most beautiful spots in all New Hampshire, has been chosen as the meeting place for the National Holiness Association. The dates are July 25 to Aug. 1, inclusive. Round trip tickets at reduced rates via the Boston & Maine Railroad good going July 25 to Aug. 1, returning July 26 to Aug. 2, inclusive, will be on sale at this station and principal stations on the Boston & Maine Railroad at very

For list of stations and rates, see Boston &

Ocean Park Assembly and Summe School: July 24 to Sopt. 1, Inclusive. Assembly and Summer The annual Ocean Park Assembly and Summer School takes place July 24 to Sept. 1,

nclusive. The usual forms of religious entertainment and the same summer-school in previous years will be carried out.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates, good going on above dates and returning July 25 to Sep-tember 2, inclusive, will be on sale at this sta-tion and principal stations on the Boston & Maine Railroad. For time of trains and list of stations, see Boston & Maine posters

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three one was a granddaughter of his, one a half-sister and the third was a granddaughter of GAY MON-ARCH. Write us for what you want,

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